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AGRICULTURE

No. 174

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

WATER RESOURCES AVAILABILITY, USE REVIEWED

Deficiency in North

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Chen Zhikai [7115 1807 1956]: "Our Nation's Water Resources"]

[Text] During the past 2 years, our nation's northern region has suffered from persistent drought and has had less rain than usual. There is a growing shortage of water for use in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. Some cities and regions already lack water, and water resources have become a question of popular concern.

Characteristics of Water Resources in Our Nation

Water circulates in nature. Through the exchange of moisture between the land and the sea, part of the water on land is renewed each year. This amount of fresh water that can be renewed year after year includes ground surface water, water in the soil and underground water. They have an economic and utility value. This is what we ordinarily call water resources. Rain from the atmosphere is the source of replenishment.

Each year, our nation's wide expanse of land receives an average total of about 6 trillion cubic meters of rainfall, equivalent to an average of 630 millimeters, or 21 percent less than the average rainfall of 800 millimeters over the land of the whole earth. Of the rainfall, 56 percent becomes water in the soil, and this amount is consumed by soil evaporation and plant transpiration. Only 44 percent forms the runoff of rivers. The total runoff of the rivers of the nation is about 260 billion cubic meters, including the underground runoff drainage of 600 billion cubic meters. Ice on rivers and snow on high mountains provide an additional 50 billion cubic meters of water.

Compared to other nations, the amount of runoff in the rivers of our nation is less than that of Brazil, the Soviet Union, Canada and the United States; it ranks fifth in the world. By population average, our nation's per capita average amount of water is only 2,700 cubic meters a year, only one-fifth of the world's per capita average of 12,900 cubic meters.

The regional distribution of water resources in our nation is very uneven. There is more water and less cultivated land in the south. There is less water in the north but more cultivated land. The combination of water and soil resources is extremely unbalanced, and this has brought about difficulties in the development of agricultural and industrial production in the northern part of our nation. In particular, the distribution of water and soil resources in the regions of the Haihe, Liaohe, and Huaihe is the most unbalanced; the area of cultivated land of the three river valleys constitutes 28 percent of the total of the nation, but the annual runoff is only 4 percent of that of the whole nation. The conflict between supply and demand is very outstanding.

Because of the effects of the monsoon climate, rainfall and runoff in most regions are unevenly distributed during the seasons, and the variation between years is also great: 2-3 consecutive years or even 5 years of drought or rain and waterlogging occur alternately. To fully utilize water resources, the amount of water must be regulated and stored so that the abundant water supply can be used to supplement the shortage of water supply, and the amount of water should be redistributed over time.

The Present Situation of Utilizing Water Resources

Over the 32 years since founding of the nation, the whole nation has built many reservoirs and projects to draw and to lift water. At present, the amount of water from the runoff of rivers being used each year is about 410 billion cubic meters, the amount of underground water drawn each year is about 50 billion cubic meters, a total of 460 billion cubic meters, constituting 16 percent of the total amount of runoff. The percentage of utilization of the Haihe, Liaohe and Huaihe is the highest, reaching 50 to 60 percent. The percentage of utilization of the Changhiang is 15 percent, but the percentages of utilization of the rivers in the southwest are less than 1 percent. The ability of presently available water storage projects to regulate the runoff of rivers is still very low. The total amount of water stored constitutes only 7.7 percent of the total amount of runoff, lower than the world average. In the future, it is necessary to increase the regulating capacity of the reservoirs.

The utilization of underground water is concentrated in the northern plains; the amount of water drawn constitutes about 30 percent of the underground water resources of the plains. But this is not balanced among the river valleys. Seventy percent of the underground water of the Haihe Plain have already been exploited; the percentage is about 20 percent in the Huaihe Plain and there is still a relatively great potential for utilization.

Agriculture is the main user of water, constituting 87 percent of total consumption, and the development is very uneven. The whole nation still has 800 million mu of cultivated land which do not have irrigation facilities each year an average of 300 million mu of cultivated land suffers from drought, and drought resistance has become a constant task. Because of the insufficient water source, the percentage of assurance of irrigated areas is low. At the same time, wasteful use of water also exists because the land is not even, projects are not complete, irrigation techniques are backward, management lacks a system, and because the quotas for water use are too high. In some irrigated regions, the quota for the use of water for each mu of dryland crops reaches as high as over 1,000 cubic meters. Most of the ditches do not have measures to prevent seepage. Seepage during the transport of water is serious; on the average, it may reach about 40 percent of the amount of water drawn.

Industrial consumption of water in the cities constitutes 6.6 percent of total consumption. At present, although their percentage consumption is not high, because of the concentration at the localities, because of the rapid increase in the use of water (in the north China region and the Liaoning area where industry is more concentrated, the percentage of industrial use of water has surpassed 10 percent and even 30 percent), and because construction for water sources has not caught up, many cities throughout the nation have an extreme shortage of water supply at present. The conflict of competion for water by industry and agriculture is sharp. Some cities have overexploited underground water, causing the underground water level to drop in a large scale, forming large areas of funnels and even causing the ground surface to sink. Poor management of water and serious waste of water also exist in the use of water in cities. The percentage of recycling and reusing water by industry is low. The quotas for water use are high. Therefore, to solve the problem of water in cities for industrial use, regulation of water flow and opening water sources must be equally emphasized.

Because agriculture uses massive amounts of chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals, because the industries release large amounts of polluted water and waste, our nation's major rivers and lakes have been polluted to varying degrees. Pollution is more serious in the rivers in the north than those in the south.

Strengthening the protection of water resources is an urgent task in the utilization and management of water resources.

Future Outlook

As the population increases, as the living standards of the people rise, as industrial and agricultural production develops, the amount of water used in our nation will increase. Preliminary estimates show that by the end of this century, the total amount of water needed by agriculture throughout the nation and industries in the cities will be about 700 billion cubic meters, constituting 26 percent of our nation's water resources. Viewing the whole nation, the water resources in our nation can satisfy the needs in the year 2000. But because of the uneven distribution of the regions of water resources, in the four river regions of Huanghe, Huaihe, Haihe, and Liaohe in the north where water resources are deficient, it is estimated that in the future there will be an average annual shortage of 50 to 70 billion cubic meters. The proportion of industry in these regions is large, the area of cultivated land is large, the present rate of utilization of water resources is high, the potential for exploiting local water resources is not large, and water resources have already become the controlling factor in agricultural and industrial development in these regions. Besides conserving the use of water, there must be rational readjustment of the distribution of industry and agriculture and full utilization of local water resources. In the long run, the problems of water shortage in these regions can only be solved by drawing water from river valleys outside these regions. Although the water resources in the south are rich, conditions for the development and utilization of water resources in some regions (mountainous and hilly regions, plateaus) are very difficult. To fully utilize local water resources, a fairly large number of water storage, water drawing and water lifting projects must be built.

In general, to adapt to the needs of building the four modernizations, and according to the characteristics of our nation's water resources, we must have a sufficient understanding of the difficulty of the task of water conservancy construction and the seriousness of the shortage of water in our nation. We should start out from the full and rational utilization of presently available water resources, further understand the situation of our nation's water resources, actively study ways to realize a balanced supply and demand of water resources, take measures to conserve the use of water and to prevent pollution, and strengthen unified planning and management of water resources so that the problem of water resources in our nation can be fundamentally solved.

Underground Water Survey

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY: "Known Underground Water Resources in Our Nation Reach 800 Billion Tons Per Year"]

[Text] The conference on the exchange of experience and evaluation of the nation's underground water resources currently being held in Beijing has announced: The natural resources of underground water found in our nation reach 800 billion tons a year. This is an important material base for people's lives and for building the four modernizations in our nation.

The results of hydrogeological surveys show that the nation's underground water resources are rich, the distribution is wide, and the water quality is good. The relatively thick Quaternary Period sediment that has good water storing conditions is widely distributed in northern China, Sonliao, Guanzhong, the Yingchuan Plain and the five large basins in Shanxi which are the major food grains producing regions of the northern part of our nation. The underground water resources are rich. Preliminary surveys show the underground water resources in the 15 provinces, cities, autonomous regions of the north and northern Jiangsu and northern Anhui amount to 300 billion tons a year. The south has a richer deposit of underground water. The underground water resources of the southern provinces, cities and autonomous regions amount to 500 billion tons a year.

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NATIONAL

IMPROVED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN HISTORICALLY POOR COUNTIES CITED

Beijing GONGSHE CAIWU [COMMUNE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 8, 6 Aug 81 pp 24-27

[Article by Department 4, People's Communes Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture: "Pronounced Changes in One-third of Poor Counties In the Country in 1980"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, every province, municipality, and region has undertaken a great amount of work to effect rapid changes in poor counties, adopting many measures, notably those following general implementation throughout the rural collective economy of various forms of a system of responsibility for production, which have effectively surmounted egalitarianism in the calculation of remuneration for labor, and given substance to the socialist principle of "from each according to ability; to each according to work." This has aroused the extreme enthusiasm of peasants to cure poverty and become prosperous, as a result of which the rural economies in these poor counties have produced remarkable changes, and a fine situation such as has not been seen in many years has emerged.

Statistics from 29 provinces, municipalities and regions show that of 221 poor counties in which per capita distributions over a period of 3 consecutive years have been less than 50 yuan (we term these counties poor counties), in 1980, 72 of them, or 32.6 percent of all poor counties, showed conspicuous changes, the level of distributions to commune members climbing above 50 yuan. These included the nine counties of Daotang, Xiajin, Chiping, Xinxian, Heze, Chengwu, and Juye in Shandong Province, and Luyi and Qixian in Henan where commune member distributions averaged more than 90 yuan per capita, more than the national average level of distributions to commune members. In 12 counties, distributions to commune members averaged more than 70 yuan per capita, close to the national average. In 13 counties, they were between 60 and 70 yuan, an increase of about 50 percent. In 38 counties, distributions to commune members did not yet average 60 yuan per capita; nevertheless, when compared with the previous 3 years, substantial increase took place.

Among these strikingly changed counties, the largest number were in Shandong and Henan provinces, where they numbered 19 and 18 respectively, a total of 37 for the two provinces, or 50 percent of the total number. Poor counties in Shandong have striking changes amounted to 79.2 percent of the total number of poor counties in the province. Here, not only was the number large, and the proportion great, the extent of increase in commune member distributions was also large. In the two counties of Gaotang and Xiajin, distributions to commune members vaulted from an average of somewhat more than 40 yuan per capita of the past several years to join the ranks of wealthy counties with per capita income of 150 yuan. Several counties with fairly low levels of distribution also increased their average amounts by 17 to 24 yuan over that of the past 3 years. In Henan Province, poor counties with striking changes almost amounted to 69.2 percent of the total number of poor counties in the province. Counties having distributions averaging more than 70 yuan per capita numbered eight. Luyi County reached 104 yuan, and Qixian reached 91.70 yuan, and the notorious "qionglankao" [4522 5695 5072] attaining 84.10 yuan, almost double. Second were five counties in Guizhou, four counties in each of Gansu, Hebei, and Anhui, three counties in each of Yunnan, Shaanxi, and Fujian, two counties in each of Guangdong, Guangxi, and Xinjiang, and one county each in Shanxi, Ningxia, and Zhejiang, in all of which pronounced changes began to be made.

How is it that these enduringly poor counties have been able to change so greatly during the past few years. Specifically, the main reasons are as follows.

1. Eradication of the influence of leftist ideology and the spread of various forms of a system of responsibility linked to output greatly aroused the initiative of the peasants.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, in the process of instituting the party's rural economic programs, all echelons of CCP committees have borken the bonds of leftist ideology, and have adapted general methods to local situations for the spread of various forms of a system of responsibility for production, which has aroused the initiative of commune members. In 1980, in Henan, Shandong, and Guizhou provinces, systems of responsibility linking calculation of remuneration to output in a contracting for production and for work with individual households, linking of output to the workforce, and specialized contracting were instituted. In the four hardship prefectures of northwestern Shandong, calculation of remuneration was linked to output by teams and workers in 54 percent of all production teams. Contracting for production with individual households was done with 25.6 percent of all production teams, and contracting for fixed quotas of work was done in 17.7 percent of all production teams. In Henan Province, a system of responsibility linked to production exists in 70 percent of production teams. Experience has shown that so long as the system is suited to local productivity development levels and cadre management levels, increases in output universally result. In Guizhou Province, which is known throughout the country as being "poor," because many counties are characterized by a dispersal of commune member residences in mountain regions, ever since 1979 they have promoted contracting for production with individual households or contracting for work with individual households as the major form of the system of responsibility for production. This has aroused the initiative of the peasants and promoted changes in the situation in five poor counties. It has also quickened the pace of changing in poor conditions in 22 poor counties among the remaining 38 counties in the province. For some commune members, average distributions per capita increased by more than 10 yuan in 1 year. In addition, commune member household sideline occupations developed very rapidly, income becoming higher than average national levels as the average per capita reached 73 yuan.

2. Implementation of various policies, using local characteristics as the point of departure, readjustment of crop patterns, and making the most of advantages for production of cotton and other economic crops.

Shandong adopted a program of "attention to both grain and cotton, the emphasis on cotton," instituting a policy of grain and cotton linkage, and working out concrete arrangements to provide consumption grain to cotton farmers. They promoted "Lumian No 2" superior variety, winning a great bumper cotton harvest. In the four prefectures of northwestern Shandong, from cotton sales alone, income averaged 62 yuan per capita. In Chiping County, income from cotton amounted to 78.5 percent of total income, income per capita averaging somewhat more than 154 yuan. In Gaotang County, income from cotton amounted to 91.4 percent of total income, and income per capita averaged 211 yuan. Henan Province made the most of advantages provided by the large tract of sandy soil in the old course of the Yellow River, which is suited to the growing of peanuts, to wage a war of self-emancipation. In Shanqiu Prefecture, peanut output increased fourfold, and cotton output increased 2.7 fold for an increase of more than 100 million yuan from these two crops alone. Commune members said: "Linking production is like linking one's heart; one puts heart and soul into that to which one is linked." In their summarization of their experiences with a bumper harvest and bumper earnings in 1980, they formed a 12 character conclusion: "Policies were good, a system of responsibility, seeds were superior, and the heavens helped."

3. Improved administration and management with lowering of production costs.

Statistics from 10 poor counties in Henan and Hebei where striking changes have occurred show total costs as a proportion of total income in 1980 to have dropped from the 38 percent of the previous year to 32 percent. Because of this decline in costs, in 10 counties average increase in average per capita income was 5.10 yuan with Yucheng County in Henan Province showing average per capita increase of 13.27 yuan, and Chenqiu County showing average per capita increase of 11.60 yuan.

4. State reduction in agricultural taxes to lighten the peasants' load.

According to relevant data, the 1979 state reduction of agricultural taxes by 475.9 million yuan, plus reduction by each jurisdiction of 26 millin yuan in surtaxes amounted to a total reduction of 539.9 million yuan, and in 1980 there was another reduction of 746 million yuan for a 2 year total reduction of 1,285,9000,000 and an average 1.60 yuan per capital reduction for the peasants throughout the country. Moreover, in some hardship areas, the amount of reductions was even somewhat larger. From the 1980 state reduction in agricultural taxes, units throughout the country with distributions averaging less than 50 yuan per capita benefitted with reductions averaging 3.47 yuan per capita. More importantly, the encouragement to their morale was very great. Yunna Province reported that in 1979 the state reduced requisition purchases of grain from the province by 630 million jin, and last year again reduced it, this time by 70 million jin in a change from the previous situation of large procurement and large sales enabling them to put down their burden to march along the road toward curing poverty and becoming wealthy with a light load!

5. In the realm of leadership, quite a few provinces launched discussion of curing poverty and becoming prosperous, and each department individually contracted labor to change poor production team quotas with very good results. However, a look at annual statistical reports for 1980 on distributions of earnings in rural people's communes shows that there are still 149 counties in the country where between 1977 and 1980 distributions from the collective averaged less than 50 yuan per capita. We must diligently summarize experiences in curing poverty to become prosperous and hasten the pace of change in poverty situations.

Addendum: 149 counties in the country with distributions per capita averaging less than 50 yuan.

In Guizhou Province, 38 counties as follows: Bijie, Nayong, Weining, Dafang, Hezhang, Zhijin, Jinsha, and Qianxi in Bijie Prefecture; Shuicheng, Panxian, and Liuzhi counties in Liupanshui Prefecture; Puan, Qinglong, Ceheng, Xingren, Anlong, and Zhenfeng counties in Xingyi Prefecture. Puding, Xiuwen, Zhenning, and Ziyun counties in Anshun Prefecture; Renhuai, Tongzi Chishui, Xishui, Fenggang, Zheng'an, and Wuquan counties in Zunyi Prefecture; dejiang, Yanhe, and Yinjiang counties in tongren Prefecture; Sandu, Changshun, Libo, and Luodian counties in the Qiannan Autonomous Region; Danzhai, Congjiang, and Leishan counties in the Qiandongnan Autonomous Region. In Gansu Province, 22 counties as follows: Huining, Tongwei, Weiyuan, Lintao, and Longxi counties in Dingxi Prefecture. Lixian, Xihe, Wushan, Qin'an, Zhangxian, Qingshui, Gangu, and Zhangjiachuan counties in Tianshui Prefecture. Zhuanglang, and Jingjing in Pingliang Prefecture; Hezheng, Dongxiang, and Guanghe counties in the Linxia Autonomous Zhou; Wudu and Yanchang counties in Wudu Predecture; Zhouqu, and Zhuoni in the Gannan Autonomous Zhou. In Yunna Province, 20 counties as follows: Yanjin, Daguan, Yongshan, Qiaojia, and Yiliang in Zhaotaong Prefecture; Xichou, Yanshan, Malipo, Maguan, Guangnan, and Funing in Wenshan Autonomous Zhou; Luchun, and Honghe in Honghe Autonomous Zhou; Luquan in Chuxiong Autonomous Zhoua; Yunlong, Weishan, and Nanjian counties in Dali Autonomous Zhou; Bijaing and Gongshan counties in Nujiang Autonomous Zhou; Huize County in Quijing Prefecture. In Shaanxi Province, eight counties as follows: Zizhou, Fugu, Shenmu, Jingbian, Hengshan, and Qiaxian in Yulin Prefecture; Zichang in Yan'an Prefecture and Linxian in Xianyang Prefecture. In Henan Province eight counties as follows: Xincai, Pingyu, and Shangcai counties in Zhumadian Prefecture; Fanxian, Taiqian, and Changyuan counties in Anyang Prefecture; Fengqiu in Xinxiang Prefecture; and Xiangcheng in Zhoukou Prefecture. In Fujian, eight counties as follows: Huian, Anqi, and Yongding in Pujiang Prefecture; Ningde, Shouning, Luoyuan, and Lianjiang in Ningde Prefecture; and Putian county in Putian. In Hebei, seven counties as follows: Weixian in Handan Prefecture; Xinhe, Weixian, Julu, Pingxiang, Guangzong, and Tangxian counties in Jingtai Prefecture. In Shanxi, seven counties as follows: Liulin, Linxian, and Fangshan counties in Luliang Prefecture; Leifan in Taiyuan City; Jingle in Xinxian Prefecture; Puxian and Fushan in Linfen Prefecture. In Anhui Province, six countie as follows: Lixin, Yingshang, Fuyang, Linquan, Jieshou, and Taihe in Fuyang Prefecture. In Xinjiang, six counties (or municipalities) as follows: Kashgar City, Chishi, and Shufu counties in Kashgar Prefecture; Pishan county in Hetian Prefecture; Atushi County in Kezilesukeerkezi Zhou; and Keping in Akesu Prefecture. In Shandong, five counties as follows: Quancheng, Dongming, and Liangshan in Heze Prefecture; Qingyun County in Dezhou Prefecture; and Lijin County in Huimin Prefecture. In Guangxi Province, three counties as follows: Donglan, Bama, and Duan in Hechi Prefecture. In Ningxia, two counties as follows: Tongxin County in Yinnan Prefecture, and Guyuan County in Guyuan Prefecture. In Sichuan, two counties as follows: Gu lin County in Yibin Prefecture and Yunyang County in Wanxian Prefecture. In Jiangsu, two counties as follows: Dihong and Shuyang counties in Huaiyin Prefecture. In Zhejiang Province, two counties as follows: Yongjia in Wenzhou Prefecture, and Qingtian in Lishui Prefecture. In Nei Monggol, one banner (county) as follows: Yijinhuoluo Banner in Yikezhao League. In Guangdong Province, one county as follows: Dongfang County in the Hainan Administrative District. In Jiangxi, one county as follows: Guangfeng in Shangrao Prefecture.

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SOCIALIST BASIS OF CONTRACTING WITH HOUSEHOLDS DEFENDED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 9, 23 Sep 81 pp 17-22

[Article by Survey Detachment, Agricultural Finance Department, Ministry of Finance: "A Survey of Jiangxi and Fujian's System of Responsibility of Contracting Work With Individual Households"]

[Article] The basic conclusions we formed from hearing and seeing a large number of situations during our rural economic survey in Jiangxi and Fujian provinces during March and April this year are as follows: In some production teams, putting into effect of a system of responsibility whereby contracts for work are made with individual households, and conformity to the objective laws requiring that production relationships must be suited to the nature of development of productive forces, have aroused the initiative of the peasants and promoted the development of agricultural production. There is a difference in nature between institution of such a system of responsibility and division of the fields for working by individuals on their own in that this system has not changed the nature of the rural collective economy. Some new problems that have arisen following institution of the system of responsibility of contracting for work with individual households which require only a strengthening of leadership and reliance on the masses, and they will not be difficult to solve. Now a particularized account is given below.

1. The System of Responsibility Whereby Contracting for Work is Done with Individual Households Has Been Produced and Developed Under Specific Conditions and Possesses an Objective Inexorability

In Jiangxi Province, we surveyed the situation in two counties primarily. One was Yongxin County in Jian Prefecture, which was one of the main counties where revolutionary bases were located in the Jinggang Mountains at one time and the country in which the famous reorganization at Sanwan was carried out. [At Sanwan in Jiangxi Province, the Chinese Red Army was reorganized after an unsuccessful attempt by Mao Zedong to use "The Autumn Harvest Uprising" in Hunan Province in September 1927 to promote a nationwide insurrection.] The other was Yichun County in Yichun Prefecture, which is one of the counties in Jiangxi Province in which grain production and diversification have been done rather well. In 1979, this county was first in the country in total output of tea oil. The systems of responsibility for production are currently greatly different in these two counties. In Yongxin, about 80 percent of production teams have put into effect a system of responsibility whereby work is contracted to individual households. In Yichun, most production teams have put into effect systems of responsibility that link calculation of remuneration to production with specialized contracting or holding the workforce responsible for output. Though contracting for work with individual households forms the principal form of the system of responsibility in Yongxin, some production teams continue to maintain other forms of a system of responsibility. Why is it that various production teams within a county, or commune, or even a production brigade put into effect different individual systems of responsibility for production? This is decided primarily by differing levels of development of productive forces or is closely related to differing levels of administration and management, and different levels of distribution of collective earnings. Take Yongxin as an example. Natural conditions in this county are far from poor. Except for two communes, problems in water conservancy have been substantially solved. Since Liberation, total grain output has increased almost twofold; grain consumption per capita is generally between 500 and 600 jin; and food, clothing, and shelter are not a problem. Nevertheless, mass sentiment for practicing a system of responsibility whereby contracting for work was done with individual households was very strong, and no one could stop it. At first the Prefecture CCP Committee intended to limit the area for contracting of work with individual households to within 20 percent, with the result that it had expanded to around 80 percent within the short space of 1 or 2 months. The swiftness of developments took every echelon of leadership by surprise. The main reasons for the expansion were as follows: Because of "leftist" influence, this county's economy has been devoted solely to grain production. Furthermore, collective management and administration has been poor, and egalitariansism in distributions has been rather severe, the level of commune member income being consistently very low (for many years income distributed by the collective averaging only between 50 and 60 yuan per capita in the county)! As a result, the state of affairs was in urgent need of change and a new form of administration and management had to be found. The situation in a commune in that county called Tailing Commune very well illustrates the problems.

Tailing is located in the hills where, ever since the problem of water for fields was solved in 1974, grain output has increased over the years, with consumption grain now averaging more than 700 jin per capita. Last year only 12 production teams in the entire commune practiced contracting for work with individual households, but this year almost every production team has put contracting for work with individual households into effect. As to why the area of this commune covered by contracting for work with individual households expanded so fast, the survey reveals the following several reasons:

(1) Because diversification was poor, despite the fairly rapid growth of grain production, in 1979 disbursements by the collective to commune members averaged a net of only 68.10 yuan per capita, barely enough to pay for grain to eat. Individuals had to solve as best they could the problem of other necessary living expenses.

(2) For a long time, problems involving waste of labor forces and the practice of egalitarianism in distribution remained unsolved. Though numerous production teams put into effect a system of responsibility whereby contracts for production were made with individual teams during the last 2 years; nevertheless, several households were not that sanguine about such a system of responsibility. If the team leader told everybody to be at work by 8 o'clock, at 9 o'clock there would still be some who had not reached the fields. As a result of dillydallying, only 5 to 6 hours of work was done each day, and the rate of efficiency was very low. The former political critiques of workpoints that resulted in "critique till one's

stomach became empty, critique till weeds grew in the fields, and critique until everyone wanted to go to sleep! though abolished, nevertheless inequitable distribution practices still existed whereby "males got 10 workpoints while females got 7 workpoints in the practice of unequal rewards for equal work, and egalitarianism in distributions.

(3) No firm link between collective benefits and individual benefits, with no one caring when public property was damaged. Livestock and poultry raised by commune member families roamed everywhere, and if anyone saw them when they ate production team grain in the fields in front of or behind a house, they would only shout, "Hey! An ox is eating the grain!" Were a production team leader to ask why they had not chased the animal away, they would say, "That job wasn't assigned to me."

(4) Financial management was not democratic, a small number of cadres indulging themselves in food and drink. Some production teams told of how, in the course of a year, production team cadres used various pretext for eating and drinking between 500 and 600 yuan worth, and this money all came out of the hides of the masses.

In order to eliminate these abuses, last year a small number of production teams followed the experiences of other places in starting up a system of responsibility of contracting for work with individual households. This produced increased output by every team; every team increased its contributions to the state; every team increased the accumulations of the collective, and every household increased its income for a fine result. This exerted a very great pull on surrounding production teams. We paid a visit on food to one such team, the Fourth Production Team of Changyuan Brigade where we were very happy upon hearing their briefings.

The Changyuan Fourth Production Team is a small hamlet consisting of only 12 households with a population of slightly more than 70. It has 102 mu of cultivated land from which a grain harvest totaling 86,000 jin, or yields of 843 jin per mu, were harvested in 1979, each person averaging an output of 1,211 jin of grain. After turning over 3,365 jin of grain to the state, selling 7,400 jin of excess grain (of which the procurement grain base figure was 3,800 jin and 3,600 jin was procurement in excess of quota), and after retaining seed grain, grain for livestock feed, and other grain for collective use, consumption grain remaining averaged somewhat more than 800 jin per capita. In 1980, this team put into effect a system of responsibility of contracting work with individual households, and grain output totaled 102,000 jin, an 18.6 percent increase over the previous year. Grain sale quotas to the state were fulfilled to the letter, not a jin being owed. In 1980, production team grain sales to the state in excess of procurement quota amounted to 28,100 jin, a 6.8 fold increase over 1979. Formerly 9 out of the 12 households had overspent, so the production team owed the bank more than 1,800 yuan. All of this was repaid in 1980. Following institution of the system of responsibility of contracting work with individual households, both households with a large amount of labor and households with little labor increased their incomes, the extent of increase being generally more than double. Here we will provide examples of two households of commune members. The first is the household of Xiao Binzhang [5135 2430 4545], a production team leader, which has a large workforce. The second is the household of commune member Liu Toumei [0491 7333 1188], where the workforce is small.

Xiao Binzhang's household consists of husband and wife, eight children, and an old father, for whom he and his brother jointly provide support, for a total of 10.5 people, 4 of whom work. In 1980, his family contracted the farming of 15 mu of land from which they realized a harvest of somewhat more than 18,000 jin (self-assessing somewhat more than 16,000 jin), for yields of 1,233 jin per mu, which was 383 jin higher than the 850 jin output fixed at the time of contracting the work. This income was distributed as follows:

1. Grain delivered to the state amounting to 495 jin (33 jin per mu), or 2.67 percent of output and having a value of 47 yuan.

2. Excess grain sold to the state amounting to 1,200 jin (80 jin per mu), or 6.49 percent of output and having a value of 138 yuan.

3. Grain sold in excess of state procurement amounting to 7,200 jin (480 jin per mu) amounting to 38.9 percent of total output and vlaued at 1,245.60 yuan.

4. Grain tendered to production team for various collective withholdings amounting to 1,500 jin (100 jin per mu), or 8.14 percent of total output valued at 142.50 yuan.

5. Grain retained as seeds or for use as livestock feed, 800 jin (76 jin per mu), or 4.33 percent valued at 76 yuan.

6. Grain retained for consumption amounting to 7,300 jin (an average 695 jin per person), or 39.47 percent of total output and valued at 693.50 yuan.

Of the above six categories totaling 18,495 jin of grain valued at 2,342.60 yuan (the value of each category being calculated on the basis of different prices, e.g., grain tendered the state at moderate list price for grain, grain in excess of procurement at ad valorem, and consumption grain, seeds, livestock feed grain, and grain tendered to the production team as part of collective withholdings according to the internal unchanged price), the portion of grain turned over to the state and tendered to the production team as part of collective withholdings totaled 10.81 percent, and the portion kept for themselves amounted to 89.19 percent for a total value of 2,153 yuan. Another 250 yuan or so was deducted a production costs (seeds and livestock feed amounting to 800 jin and valued at 76 yuan; purchase of 1,000 jin of ammonium carbonate at a cost of 93 yuan; purchase of 1,100 jin of calcium potassium phosphate at a cost of 66 yuan; purchase of pesticide for 12 yuan; and farmyard manure and other miscellaneous expenses of a little more than 100 yuan), for a net income of somewhat more than 1,900 yuan or about an average of 180 yuan per person, or an increase of about 1.3 fold over 1979.

While Xiao Binzhang's family was devoting most of its energies to production in the fields it had contracted to work and striving for increased output, increased earnings, and an increased contribution (the grain in excess of procurement that his family sold was double the amount of grain in excess of procurement sold by the entire production team in 1979), it was rationally planning the labor done by adults, children, and the part-time work force in the family to make fullest use of time on the family's private plot and in household sideline occupations. In 1980, from his family's private plot (including a small tract of wasteland allowed by policy), a harvest of 300 jin of peanuts, 90 jin of soybeans, 30 jin of sesame, and 1,200 jin of sweet potatoes was obtained. In addition, the family raised a flock of 80 ducks and sold one fat hog. This plus income from the fruit trees in front of and behind his house, and income his sons earned during the slack season in farming by going outside the team to labor brought an annual income totaling about 1,400 yuan, or a net income of somewhat more than 1,100 following deduction of 20 percent for production expenses, making an average of 105 yuan per person. Income from contracting collective fields and income from household sideline occupations amounted to about an average of 285 yuan per person, income from the former source, therefore, being 63.3 percent of the total, and income from the latter being 36.7 percent.

In the household of commune member Liu Toumei, where the workforce was small, the husband worked on a forest farm, while the wife worked at home and took care of seven children, the oldest of whom was 18 and the youngest of whom was 3. In 1979, they obtained a basic ration of consumption grain of 3,200 jin from the production team for which they owed the commune an unpaid balance of 188 yuan. In 1980, they contracted the farming of 7 mu of land. Since she was unable to plow the fields or cultivate them, the production team organized a work exchange with her to help her family out of its hardship situation. Her husband would come home on vacation for several days each month, when he and close friends would help out. They threshed 7,030 jin of paddy that year, and the income from this, plus some from having done a little work on sideline occupations, brought their total income to 1,200 yuan, or an average of 150 yuan per person, a 1.5 fold increase over 1979. After tendering grain to the state and to the collective as a portion of withholdings, and after keeping seed grain, grain for livestock feed, and consumption grain, they sold 2,200 jin of surplus grain and grain in excess of procurement quota, making 386.9 yuan, and paid off the balance owing the production team.

Because of the several years of increased output following institution of contracting for work with individual households, the incomes of commune members in this brigade again increased tremendously. Last year two households built two 3-story buildings (a total of 12 rooms upstairs and downstairs in each house), and in 1981, another four households will build new houses.

The reason so many production teams that put contracting for work with individual households into effect are able to show fine accomplishments in all around development of grain production, diversified production, collective production, and household sideline occupation production is inseparable from the arousal of commune member enthusiasm for work, and enthusiasm for scientific farming that this kind of a system of responsibility arouses. Ninggang is a place where, in former years, Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhude victoriously joined forces. The situation here is much the same as in Yongxin, and 80 percent of the production teams here have also put into effect a system of responsibility fo contracting labor with individual households. According to a responsible comrade in the County CCP Committee, after instituting his system of responsibility, numerous new phenomena occurred. First was a very great quickening in the pace of spring planting. In former years, it took about 5 days to complete this farmwork, but this year it was finished in less than 2 days. Second is an upward surge in peasant enthusiasm for agricultural science and technology. Superior varieties were rapidly sold out in county seed stations. In order to hear weather forecasts and talks on agricultural technology, sales to peasants of radios spurted. The homes of commune farm technicians are like markets with more business than can be attended to. Third was serious attention to increasing the quality of fertilizer, particularly of organic fertilizer. Whether in city or countryside, any hog or ox droppings along the roads were picked up as clean as can be. Fourth was efforts to conserve on production expenses and less making of bank loans. It is predicted that this year's farm loans will decrease from last year. Responsible comrades in the County CCP Committee also told us that an overwhelming majority of peasants and production team cadres welcomed the system of responsibility of contracting work with individual households. Today the misgivings of all may be summarized in a single sentence: "Commune members fear change, and cadres fear making mistakes." They hope that the history of the past "making policies in hardship times only to change those policies when circumstances change and to criticize those policies when a campaign comes along" will not be repeated.

Implementation of systems of agricultural production touches upon the personal welfare of the peasants. The kind of system of responsibility to be instituted must be determined by democratic discussion by the masses in each production team on the basis of their individual situation. In no case can there be a situation like that of the past when changes were made in production relationships through orders passed down from higher authority in exercise of arbitrary uniformity. Though production teams all around them are practicing contracting for work with individual households, some production teams, acting in accordance with the desires of the majority of the people, have put into effect other systems of responsibility. This is understandable, and no leaders may exert any form of pressure on them to change their wills. For example, the production teams belonging to the Longxing Production Brigade in Longmen Commune and to the Puqian Production Brigade in Puqian Commune in Yongxing County, which we visited, belong in this category. After arousing the masses to discussion, one continued to put into effect a system of responsibility of contracting for production with teams, and the other continued to practice a system of responsibility of uniform accounting fixed quota management, and contracting for work with teams. The reasons these two production teams decided to do things this way have the following common characteristics: First, levels of collective production, levels of administration and management, and levels of commune member incomes are all relatively high, and most of the masses are fairly satisfied with this situation. In Longxing Production Brigade, for example, collective distributions of consumption grain in 1980 averaged more than 700 jin per person, and collectively distributed income averaged somewhat more than 140 yuan per person (including distribution of excess output in the team). In the Puqian Production Brigade, consumption grain averaged somewhat more than 600 jin per person in 1980, and collectively distributed income averaged 123 yuan per person. Second, water conservation projects for farmlands have been well provided, and grain yields per mu are high. Both the Longxing and the Puqian Production Brigades have built running irrigation systems and have instituted garden-style cultivation of farmland for yields averaging 1,200 to 1,400 jin per mu. The masses fear that with contracting for work with individual households, the existing farmland water conservation facilities will be hurt, impairing grain production. Third, both these production brigades are at the end of irrigation ditches, so when there is drought, they have to hold joint discussions with the brigade and other communes and brigades involved on how water is to be allocated and used. Before Liberation, Longxing Production Brigade and hamlets upstream had armed conflict over water rights in which several score people were killed or wounded, and nobody wants to repeat this painful lesson of history. Fourth, collective enterprises and diversified operations are being run fairly well and form the major sources of commune member income. The Puqian Production Brigade averages only 0.7 mu of fields per person, but each worker averages 1.62 yuan per day for his work. This is primarily because while practicing intensive cultivation and vigorously increasing per unit yields of grain, they benefit from their geography which lies close to the suburbs, production brigades operating a vegetable farm, adapting general methods to local situations to develop crops from which economic benefits are high such as vegetables, melons and fruits, and sugarcane. They also operate a processing plant that does miltiple operations (including the making of bencurd, pressing of oil, grinding rice, and teasing cotton), as well as a small silkworm mulberry farm. Income from these enterprises passed down to production teams last year amounted to more than 30,000 yuan, or an average of 26.20 yuan per capita. The current task as far as this kind of production team is concerned is to guide them in further improvement and perfection of their existing system of responsibility to make better use of the superiority of collective operations. Longxing Production Brigade intention to hold an economic competition among production teams practicing a system of responsibility with contracting of work with individual households, and this should be encouraged.

2. A System of Responsibility of Contracting Work With Individual Households Differs in Nature From Division of the Fields For Working By Individuals

In order to clarify this question, it is necessary first of all to make a categorical statement about what is meant by contracting work with individual households and how to practice contracting work with individual households on the basis of survey data.

Contracting work with individual households means that production teams contract with individual households for the farming of collective farmland on the basis of the principle of population that eats rural grain, or a combination of the grain eating population and the size of the workforce. All income derived from contracting the farming of fields belongs to the commune members family except for grain tendered as taxes to the state, and various portions retained by the collective, which are turned over to the production team. This income belonging to commune member families may be freely used by commune member families once prescribed procurement grain (including excess procurement grain) sales quotas have been fulfilled, and once other agricultural byproduct sales and requisition procurement quotas have been fulfilled. Amount of grain to be tendered to the state as taxes and procurement grain are apportioned in accordance with quotas handed down by higher authority and according to the quantity and quality of fields that commune member households have contracted to farm. Collective withholdings generally consist of public accumulation funds, public welfare funds (used for the households enjoying the five guarantees [childless and inform old persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses by the people's commune], dependents of martyrs and military personnel, and disabled servicemen to provide them living subsidies and hardship subsidies), as well as subsidies to production team cadres, to teachers hired by the people, doctors hired by the people, for militia training, and planned parenthood. Some production teams also withhold some grain for workers collectively used by production teams for the building of small scale farmland water conservancy projects or expenses for pumping water to fight drought. The total sum of withholdings by the collective tendered to production teams is generally maintained at or slightly lower than their former levels, and are apportioned according to the quantity and quality of fields for which a household contracts the farming. Requisition procurement quotas and quotas for collective withholdings to be paid to higher authority are all approved by commune member meetings, and are set down in agreements signed by production teams and commune members. Plow oxen and farm implements such as plows and harrows are contracted to households for use after being assigned a value, in most cases. Generally when three or four households use a single plow ox in common, the method of caring for the animal will be to take turns in feeding it.

In some cases specialized households are responsible for feeding with proper remuneration being paid by the other individual households. No matter the method use for feeding the animal, should the plow ox's physical condition obviously deteriorate, or some abnormal accident resulting in its death take place, compensation must be paid the collective according to the assigned value. Selling of plow oxen and farm implements to user households is also practiced, the price received being income for the collective. Hand tractors, diesel engines, water pumps, rice milling machines, oil pressing machines, and such farm machines, as well as machinery for the processing of agricultural byproducts are generally under the unified administration of production teams. If they are contracted out to any specialized workers for management or use, reasonable remuneration must be paid on the basis of quantity and quality of work done. When a production team designates a particular person responsible for unified management of collectively owned water conservancy facilities, his remuneration may be paid for out of withholdings made by the collective or shared by households who benefit. The way of doing things is not standardized.

Once a system of responsibility of contracting work with individual households has been instituted, does the production team still exist? Do production team cadres still work? On the basis of what we saw in Jiangxi and Fujian, an affirmative answer can be given to these questions. The question currently requiring study is though the role of production team cadres in collective guidance of production is less once a system of responsibility of contracting work with individual households has been instituted, their executive management and economic management functions are intensified. How to solve this problem awaits experience and summary. In our opinion, Shanqi Production Brigade of Zhangjiang Commune in Changle County, Fujian Province has done a fairly good job in this regard. Most of the cultivated land in Shanqi Brigade is drylands, all of which have been contracted to individual households for farming. They have formulated a principle on the basis of changes that have taken place in the objective situation about the future tasks of production brigades and production teams. Production brigades will be responsible mostly for attention to the following matters: (1) Implementation of various government policies and laws, supervising and urging fulfillment by each production team of requisition purchase and quota purchase quotas; (2) Using requirements of state plans to draw up planting plans for the entire brigade and guiding the production of each production team; (3) Organizing farmland water conservance construction within the production brigade; (4) Attention to social care and relief of dependents of martyrs and servicemen and households enjoying the five guarantees; (5) Conducting training and guidance in agricultural technology for production teams; (6) Operation of grain processing plants serving the production life of commune members throughout the brigade; and (7) Acting as a bridge between foreign trade departments and production teams, helping each of them with the procurement and marketing of processed agricultural byproducts supplied for export. The principal responsibilities of production teams are: (1) Responsibility for signing contracts with commune members and overseeing and urging commune members to live up to contracts, assuring fulfillment of state requisition procurement and quota procurement quotas; (2) Coordination of the planting plans of each household in accordance with production brigade planting plans and the production team's water conservancy situation; (3) Helping each household coordinate planning and use of plow oxen and farm implements, solving conflicts that may arise; (4) Helping hardship households solve some real problems in the production process.

On the basis of the above facts, we can appreciate that the system of responsibility of contracting for work with individual households presently practiced by some production teams is in no way a division of the land to work it on one's own. What is meant by working on one's own? Working on one's own is of two kinds. One is the kind that existed before Liberation. Working on one's own at that time was founded on private ownership, and most of the impoverished preasants worked under the cruel exploitation of landlords and rich peasants. The other kind was practiced right after land reform. In the working on one's own of this period, though the feudal exploitation system has been abolished, it was still founded on the system of private ownership. And there were no collective safeguards in the villages. The system of responsibility of contracting work with individual households being practiced today by some production teams has nothing in common with these two kinds of working on one's own. First of all, in the system of ownership, the principle of public ownership of the basic means of production has been adhered to. Land, large and medium size farm machines and tools, and plow oxen are still under collective ownership; commune members contracting farming or contracting for their operation have only the right to use these means of production; they do not have ownership rights, buying and selling rights, or rental rights. In the area of distribution of earnings, the principle of concern about the welfare of the state, the collective, and the individual has been maintained. In the former unified accounting used by production teams, the method of calculating earnings and the sequence for making distributions was as follows: Total income from collective operations - total collective production costs and management costs = income that may be distributed. Income that may be distributed - state revenue - collective withholdings (including public accumulation funds, public welfare funds, and other withholdings) = net income distributed to commune members. Though there is not further unified accounting by production teams under the system of contracting work with individual households, calculation and distribution of earnings continues objectively to exist; there is no change in its nature; it has only been greatly simplified. The method of accounting and sequence of distribution is as follows: The total income obtained by all households contracting work from the contracting of farming - revenue funds paid to the state - various withholdings turned over to the collective (in addition to the former ones, production team management costs have been added) - total disbursements for production costs by each household = net income for commune members. Third, it better carries out the principle of distribution according to labor for the portion distributed to commune members. Formerly the principal bases for production team unified distributions was workpoints. Because of the failure to give equal compensation for equal work, egalitarianism, and other unfair practices in the appriasal of work done and the recording the workpoints for it, instances in which one worked much and received little or worked little and received much commonly occurred. Following institution of the system of responsibility for production with contracting of work with individual households, except for portions turned over to the state or to the collective, all else reverted to one's self. If one worked hard, produced a lot and had much earnings, he received more. Conversely, he received less, and the various former abuses were swept away with one stroke.

The system of responsibility for agricultural production is a concrete embodiment of rural production relationships. In making a scientific analysis of the nature of a production relationship in accordance with Marxist concepts, one must look at three principle conditions. One is the form of ownership of the means of production. The second is the position and mutual relationship in production of different social groups. Third is the form of distribution of products. Of these conditions, ownership of the means of production forms the foundation of production relationships, and it determines the nature of production relationships. The system of responsibility whereby contracts for work are made with individual households adheres to public ownership of the basic means of production; the relationship among workers in each household in production teams is one of equality and mutual cooperation; distribution of earnings from labor takes into account the welfare of the state, the collective, and individuals, and is an implementation of the principle of distributions according to work. This all shows that the system of responsibility of contracting for work with individual households is, like other rural systems of responsibility for production, socialist in nature, and is a concrete form of production relationships internal to the agricultural collective economy. This is an undeniable fact.

3. New Problems That Have Arisen in the Wake of Implementation of a System of Responsibility of Contracting for Work With Individual Households Are Not Difficult to Solve

Our study of the objective conditions whereby a system of responsibility of contracting for work with individual households in some production teams has been able to become established and developed, and our affirmation that this system differs from the division of fields and working them alone is not to say in any way that after this system of responsibility is put into effect that there will not be some new problems requiring diligent study and solution. What people are currently concerned above, in addition to that which has been mentioned in the foregoing, is largely the following. Following institution of a system of responsibility of contracting work with individual households, will fulfillment of the state's requisition procurement and quota procurement quotas be really assured? Will it be really possible to help solve the living hardships of dependents of martyrs and servicemen, and of households enjoying the five guarantees? Will existing farmland water conservancy projects and collective property continue to be preserved and continue to play a role? Will construction for agriculture continue to be done henceforth? Will commune and brigade enterprises already in operation collapse? Will the dependents in rural villages of cadres, staff and workers in cities get any help in solving hardships resulting from their lack of labor? Will it be possible to continue control over planned parenthood? It is understood that most production teams have solved these problems fairly well; some production teams have not yet made sufficient provisions, and local leaders are in process of further study of means to handle them. In the survey process, the understanding we derived was that before institution of a system of responsibility for production in agriculture, a large pile of problems existed in the administration and management of production teams. Once a system of responsibility for production was instituted, and particularly once the system of responsibility of contracting work with individual households was instituted, numerous new problems would surely appear and this was not strange at all. The key lies in each echelon of CCP committees and government truly strengthening leadership rather than abandoning leadership in cadres at every level in rural villages standing fast at their posts and putting effort into their work rather than no one taking responsibility; and true confidence in the masses and reliance on the masses rather than being divorced from the masses. Then ways can be found to solve all these problems. In the collection of agricultural taxes, for example, in order to guarantee fulfillment of collection tasks, some production teams layed down various concrete methods for collections in addition to the amounts to be paid provided for in contracts with each household. These methods included uniform organization by the production team of individual households following the grain harvest to go to grain stations to make payment; requiring each household to complete payment at the stipulated time the production team having the authority to use other administrative measures including taking back a part of the fields for which work was contracted in case of unreasonable delays in making payment, and failure to heed instruction to do so. In addition to providing for a source of expenses and grain from the sums withheld by the collective to provide for the livelihood of the households enjoying five guarantees, some production teams collectively set norms for the amount of grain and living expenses to be accorded each person each year, as well as the quantity of pork to be supplied during the traditional festivals of New Years, Dragon Boat, and Mid-autumn. For the repair of bridges and roads and for small water conservation projects within the purview of the production team and providing collective benefits, some production teams used the method of each member of the workforce being required to do a certain amount of obligatory labor, while others figured out the amount of labor required annually, making collective withholdings to cover it and then paying the workers appropriate compensation at the time they performed the work. In the households of cadres, staff and workers who suffered for lack of workers, in addition to the aforestated various means of solution, some production teams used other measures. For example, they might permit dependents of cadres, staff and workers who lacked manpower to contract the farming of consumption grain fields only. In cases where there was genuine lack of manpower, production teams would turn over to households with a surplus of labor the fields that should be contracted to labor deficient households. The households that actually farmed these fields would then sell consumption grain to the labor-short families of cadres, staff and workers at unchanging prices set within the production team. Will commune and brigade enterprises collapse following institution of contracting for work with individual households? This requires concrete analysis. If there is a local surplus of labor, the direction of enterprise development is correct, and there are no problems in production, supply, or marketing and operations turn a profit, the commune members of commune and brigade enterprises receiving cash income monthly or self-sufficiency with some surplus attained with no reliance on indebtedness to production teams or egalitarian and indiscriminate transfer of resources from production teams to survive, the enterprise is likely to continue to develop. Conversely, it may collapse. Such a collapse should be regarded as conforming to economic laws. The situation in Jiangsu and Fujian provinces show most enterprises to be in the former category and a minority in the latter.

Contracting for work with individual households is a kind of system of responsibility for production within the socialist collective agricultural economy, yet since it is founded in families and households as the operating units, it must inevitable be limited in nature. If it is badly done, it can become what some comrades fear, namely sliding along the road of being collective in name but working on one's own in practice. But this is by no means an inevitable outcome in the implementation of a system of responsibility of contracting for work with individual households; it is rather the outcome of abandonment of leadership and allowing things to slide. If one were to ascribe a danger to the practice of contracting for work with individual households, that danger would be abandonment of leadership. Consequently, after contracting for work with individual households has been instituted, party and government leaders at all echelons must thoroughly check and study, summarize new experiences, resolve new problems, strengthen leadership, and then new problems that arise will not be difficult to solve.

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MORE HOUSES BEING BUILT IN RURAL AREAS

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[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--Around 1.65 million peasant families in Shandong, a major agricultural province, have built new housing so far this year.

This accounts for about 11 percent of Shandong's peasant households. New rural housing has risen 130 percent over 1980, according to provincial authorities.

Rural housing is also going up in other provinces. In the area around Dalian, Liaoning Province, more and more peasants have built new houses this year. As a result, 600,000 local peasant families now average about 60 square metres of floor space, much larger than the average for a family of Dalian urban dwellers.

A recent survey conducted by the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives indicates that close to 10 percent of the nation's peasant families are planning to build new houses this winter.

Production of building materials such as bricks, tiles, timber, reinforcing bars, glass, paint and hardware has increased remarkably. Concrete components, steel roof trusses and steel windows are being manufactured to substitute for timber and other scarce building materials.

In Shandong, overall plans for housing expansion have been worked out in over half of the province's production brigades. One thousand seven hundred technicians have been trained to give the peasants help with designing and construction problems. Some 2,500 building teams have been organized in central Shandong's Weifang Prefecture alone.

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GUIDANCE GIVEN FOR GATHERING WILD PLANTS FOR INDUSTRIAL USES

Beijing ZHONGGUO CAIMO BAO [CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL] in Chinese 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives Officers-in-Charge Talks About Problems Related to "Minor Autumn Harvest"]

[Text] This is the busy season for the "minor autumn harvest." According to representative samplings done in some provinces, except for some specific varieties, the overwhelming majority of "minor autumn harvest" products have grown well and a bumper harvest seems in the offing this year. Recently, officers-in-charge at the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives expressed himself to correspondents of this newspaper on matters pertinent to how to do a good job of the "minor autumn harvest" as follows:

This year's harvest of grain and economic crops will be a bumper one, so why make a major effort on the "minor autumn harvest"?

Despite the steady development of agricultural production, numerous industrial raw materials are currently still very much lacking. Full use of wild plants and such natural resources in order to effect savings of some grain and other raw materials is something that cannot be overlooked. Even though grain and economic crops will see much more development in future, use of wild sources will still have to be given attention. China has abundant wild plant resources, several thousand varieties being currently useable. Most of these wild resources possess great utility. It is estimated that the "minor autumn harvest" in various parts of China provided more than 12 million tons of industrial raw materials of all kinds between 1972 and 1980, for a saving of 2.3 billion jin of grain, a saving of 4.31 million cubic meters of lumber, and an increase in peasant income of more than 12 billion yuan. It may be seen that active collection and use of "minor autumn harvest" products is a job that benefits both the country and the people. While giving attention to the "major autumn harvest," we must not slacken attention to the "minor autumn harvest."

Where should the focus of attention be placed in this year's expansion of the use of "minor autumn harvest" products?

First of all, it is necessary to give attention to expansion of staple varieties that are used in fairly great and concentrated quantities: Things such as fibrous raw materials like manggan [5345 4427] and Chinese alpine rush [Eulaliopsis binata];

acorns as a source of starch, etc. Secondly, conditions should be created for expansion of the use of other non-staple varieties such as wild raw materials for the chemical industry, aromatic oils, and edible wild herbs from the mountains for export, etc. Places not used at all or used very little in the past should be actively developed this year, every effort being made to use items locally or nearby. Places already used should further expand use.

How can industrial enterprise processing of "minor autumn harvest" products for use be promoted?

The experience of various places shows the following major ways of organizing the processing for use of "minor autumn harvest" products: First is products in large amounts that are concentrated, the source of supply for which is consistent, that require fairly high technological production equipment, and which the local area would find it difficult to use. Examples are manggan and Chinese alpine rush, which are used in the manufacture of paper, or acorns for processing into adhesives and production of building materials, or acorn starch for sizing, etc. Industrial departments should be spurred to use them. Second, is varieties that are fairly easy to gather, the production technology for which is simple, and which are rather perishable, for example, things such as aromatic raw materials requiring distillation processing, and use of small wild fruits that rot easily. Commune and brigade enterprises have to organize to make use of these. Third, is the pressing of oil from dispersed oil-bearing plants, and the use of wild fruits for processing into sparkling wines, fruit liquors, fruit juices, dried fruits, and fruit pastes. Supply and marketing cooperatives and grain departments must be organized for combined purchase and marketing of these things, themselves building plants that can process them for use. Fourth, is the organization of commune and brigade enterprises in out-of-the-way mountain regions, where transportation is difficult, for the preliminary processing of semi-finished products to be supplied to light industrial departments for their use.

In order to promote expansion in the use of wildlife resources, user units have to be given appropriate subsidies. Provincial financial organs subsidize transportation costs for "minor autumn harvest" items in mountain regions that have been designated by the State Council as local mountain products for purchase and transportation from out-of-the-way mountain regions. Policies providing for the payment of subsidies in fixed amounts for individual kinds of items, when enterprises sustain losses temporarily from the use of raw materials from the wilds, should be continued to be implemented.

Doing a good job of processing of such items for use requires strengthening of applied science work. Supply and marketing cooperatives and scientific research units everywhere should closely cooperate, consolidate traditional uses for such things and develop new ways of using them to steadily increase the utility of these productions, and do a good job of using them.

Under this year's new circumstances, how can supply and marketing cooperatives do a good job of "minor autumn harvest" product procurement work?

As a result of the implementation this year in rural villages of various forms of a system of responsibility for production, the gathering of "minor autumn harvest" productions is everywhere performed, for the most part, as a household sideline ocupation done by individual commune members. Therefore, supply and marketing cooperations should intensify guidance for production so as to avoid blind production. At the same time, the masses of commune members should be educated in the sensible collection and use of wild plants to prevent destruction of such resources. Procurement work should aim at the surrendering of these plants for sale by thousands and thousands of household; procurement methods should be improved; grassroots procurement forces should be enhanced; and sales promotion work should be intensified at the same time.

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VICE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE OUTLINES ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

Beijing GONGSHE CAIWU [COMMUNE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 8, 6 Aug 81 pp 14-22

[Article: Vice Minister of Agriculture, Wang Changbo's [3769 1603 2672] Speech Before National Meeting on Commune Finances and Distribution]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture held a national meeting on commune finances and distribution in Beijing from 3 to 17 June. Vice Minister of Agriculture Wang Changbo made an important speech at this meeting.

Comrade Wang Changbo said that, at the current symposium on finances and distribution, everyone jointly analyzed the 1980 situation in distribution of earnings, exchanged experiences on restructuring of finances, studied fiscal management following institution of various forms of a system of responsibility, and also discussed the founding and perfection of commune administration and management stations, cadre training, and technical designations for farm economy management cadres. Today I want to express some views on problems to be discussed by this meeting, providing them to comrades for their consideration.

1. A Look at the Rural Economic Situation from the Standpoint of Earnings Distributions

In 1980, agricultural production was carried out under severe natural disaster conditions of floods in the south; drought in the north; low temperatures; and rainy, overcast weather. But, because all jurisdictions conscientiously carried into effect the various programs and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, steadily eliminated the influence of leftist ideology in agriculture, further emancipated mentality, liberalized policies, and especially because of the implementation of various kinds of systems of responsibility, the initiative of the broad masses of peasants was greatly aroused; and, though grain output declined a little from the 1979 bumper harvest, nevertheless, it was the second largest bumper harvest year since Liberation. Cotton, edible oils, and tea all created all-time high production levels; the three-tier economy of people's communes continued to develop, and diversification and development of commune household sideline industries also developed fairly rapidly. In the making of distributions, the relationship among the state, the collective, and individual commune members was properly readjusted; and, when income from household sideline industries was added to distributions from the collective to individual commune members, their real income increased strikingly. Today, markets are booming; prices are stable; and the situation in the rural economy is truly heartening.

In 1989, collective grain output from people's commune basic accounting units totaled 580.02 billion jin; and, when grain output from commune member private plots; state farms; and from government units, organizations, and commune and brigade enterprises is added to this, it will amount to a little more than the 636.44 billion jin in the State Statistical Bureau report. As a result of the reduction in grain output, state requisition procurement of grain declined by 11.24 billion jin from last year; collectives withheld 11.91 billion jin less, and unified sales by the state, award sales of agricultural by-products, and other grain increased by 5.66 billion jin. Grain distributions to commune members averaged 483 jin, only 5 jin less than in 1979 If grain from private plots and the portion of output in excess of quota not recorded in local statistics are added on, the actual amount of commune member consumption grain becomes no less than in previous years. Though collective grain output fell a little last year, because of the development of diversification, total earnings increased. Earnings from the three tiers of people's communes totaled 175.77 billion yuan, a 6.7 percent increase over the previous year, earnings from the communes increasing 23.1 percent, from production brigades 10.7 percent, and from production teams 1.9 percent. In 1980, income from basic accounting units totaled 125 billion yuan, a 1.3 percent increase over the previous year. Net income (though this terminology is unscientific, since everyone is accustomed to it, it will continue to be called this temporarily) was 82.4 billion yuan, a 0.6 percent increase. Distribution results were as follows: a 4.4 percent decrease from 1979 in state revenues, amounting to net revenue of 4.7 percent; a 10.5 percent decline in withholdings by the collective, amounting to 12.7 percent of net revenues; and a 2.9 percent increase in distributions to commune members, amounting to 82.6 percent of net revenues. Distributions to commune members averaged 86.44 yuan, a 2.31 yuan increase. If money paid to provincial commune members for contributions of manure and wages paid by commune and brigade enterprises are added to this, the total sum commune members received from the collective was 97 yuan. When about 58 yuan of income from commune member household sideline industries is added to this, total income amounts to about 155 yuan.

Provinces, municipalities, and regions in which distribution of collective earnings averaged more than 100 yuan included Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Tibet, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Zhejiang, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Shandong, and Guangdong, for a total of 12. Counties in which distributions averaged more than 300 yuan numbered 22. Production Brigades in which distributions averaged more than 300 yuan numbered 5,569, a 2.4-fold increase over the previous year. Production teams in which distributions averaged more than 100 yuan amounted to 26.1 percent of the total number of production teams.

Even more heartening was the turn for the better in counties that have long been hardship cases. Of the 221 counties in which distributions prior to 1979 averaged less than 50 yuan for 3 consecutive years, striking changes have taken place in the situation of 72; and, in 6 such counties, per capita distributions have averaged more than 100 yuan. As a result of fairly rapid development in Liaocheng, Huimin, Dezhou, and Heze, four prefectures in northwestern Shandong which have long been hardship cases, distributions to commune members rose from 51 yuan in 1979 to 87.4 yuan, exceeding the national average figure. In 171 production brigades there, per capita distributions averaged more than 300 yuan. The masses happily said: "The Party's Third Plenary Session gave us 'the second liberation' in our economy." Additionally, provinces and municipalities that made three big strides 3 years in a row appeared. For almost 3 years, Beijing per capita income averaged an increase of 83 yuan, Tianjin averaged an increase of 54 yuan, Liaoning and Tibet each averaged an increase of 48 yuan, and Shandong increased by 47 yuan.

2. Existing Problems

Comrade Wang Changbo said, why is it that, for the past 20 years, levels of commune member distributions have not increased rapidly while more than 20 percent of production teams lay in a state of hardship for a long period of time? Just what is the reason for this? The most fundamental reason is the influence of leftist ideology for a long period of time on the guidance of agricultural production and on administration and management, which strictly contravened the law that production relationships must be in accord with the nature of productivity, and which strictly contravened natural laws and economic laws. Politically, criticism and struggle was practiced; economically, egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources was practiced; organizationally, large in size and collective in nature was practiced; in accumulation and consumption, high accumulations and egalitarianism in distributions to commune members was practiced, which dampened the initiative of the masses. To be specific:

(1) In the single production economy in production, the commodity rate was low. A look at results of final accountings for distributions in 1980 shows agricultural income still amounting to 73.9 percent of total income; income from forestry amountint to 2.4 percent; income from the livestock industry amounting to 3.3 percent; income from sideline occupations amounting to 13.3 percent; income from the fishing industry amounting to 0.9 percent; income from industry (including wages distributed downward) amounting to 2.8 percent; and other income amounting to 3.3 percent. Income from forestry, the livestock industry, fishing industry, industry, and sideline occupations amounted to 26.1 percent of proportional income. Income from sales of commodities accounted for 34.6 percent of total income, and the commodity rate for grain was less than 20 percent. Survey and analysis of 2,347 representative production teams throughout the country show the following: In 381 fairly prosperous teams in which commune member distributions averaged more than 150 yuan per capita, income derived from forestry, the livestock industry, fisheries, industry, and sideline occupations amounted to 42.6 percent of income, and income from sales of commodities accounted for 55.2 percent. In 258 poor production teams in which distributions averaged less than 50 yuan per capita, however, income derived from forestry, the livestock industry, fisheries, industry, and sideline occupations accounted for only 19.5 percent, and income dervied from sales of commodities accounted for 18.5 percent. This shows that, for a long period of time, numerous places did not act in accordance with realities in China, diversification was not diligently developed, and the situation of a single product grain economy was not solved. Because diversification was not well developed, the two great resources, nature and the workforce, could not be put to fullest use; consequently, production did not develop rapidly, and the commodity rate was very low. This is the fundamental reason why levels of distribution to commune members did not rise for a long period of time.

(2) Great expenditures for management with poor economic benefits. In the 20-year period between 1957 and 1976, total income increased 77.6 percent, while expenditures increased 1.2 fold, the speed of increase in expenditures greatly exceeding the speed of increase in earnings. Total earnings in 1980 increased by 1.8 billion

yuan over the previous year, while total expenditures amounted to 1.19 billion yuan more than for 1978, or 66 percent of the increase in earnings. An overwhelming majority of the fruits of a year's hard work was consumed for expenses. For a long time, this was a conspicious contradiction in administration and management. A look at representative surveys of 312 production brigades shows that costs accrued in three ways. One was for chemical fertilizer and farm machines, which accounted for the greatest proportion of costs. Chemical fertilizer and farm machines hold a very important position in agricultural production but, unless used properly, they make for very great waste. According to the survey, expenditures for chemical fertilizer and farm machines accounted for 47 percent of total costs in these brigades. Second was chaotic financial management with great losses and waste. Among the expenditures of these 312 brigades, irregular expenditures accounted for 13.8 percent. Extrapolated for the country as a whole, this would mean irregular expenditures of about 6 billion yuan. Third was numerous burdens of various kinds. The masses said there were "four manys": much contributing of grain and raising of money, much apportioning of quotas, much responsibility for running things placed on the local people, and many cadres. In short, this meant numerous responsibilities for commune members. According to surveys done at many places in every jurisdiction, responsibilities placed on the rural population cost more than 10 yuan per capita annually, at the least, and as much as several tens of yuan. Because costs were great and economic benefits poor, peasant earnings were scant. The peasants in Hui County, Henan Province said: "It is like carrying a fine-toothed rake in one's arms while carrying a bottomless basket on one's back--much leaks away and little remains."

(3) A serious shortage of production capital and an extremely serious situation of outside units squeezing away production team capital; commune member debts for overspending continuing to mount, adding up to a total overspending of 7.4 billion yuan, a 4.5 percent increase over the previous year, which impaired production and distributions. According to statistics from capital balance sheets for 23 provinces and municipalities as of the end of 1980, use of production team capital by outside units amounted to 11.3 billion yuan; and commune members owed debts of 7.4 billion yuan to production teams. Because of the pressures on production team capital, production teams had no choice but to seek loans from banks and credit cooperatives; and outstanding balances owing to banks and credit cooperatives at year's end amounted to 6.87 billion yuan. Calculating on the basis of interest rates for bank loans, production teams were annually paying almost 300 million yuan in interest on behalf of outside units. This is equivalent to the price of 2 billion jin of grain.

(4) In the handling of the relationship between accumulations and consumption, the problem of high accumulations existed. Looked at in terms of the more than 20-year period from 1957 to 1980, a wide disparity existed in the proportion of collective withholdings and increases in commune members' distributions. In 1980, total earnings were 2.4 times what they had been in 1957; but collective withholdings increased 3.6 fold while distributions to commune members averaged a 1.1-fold increase per capita, for an average increase of only 1.80 yuan per capita per year. Use of the method of limiting commune member living expenses increased accumulations. Unanalyzed espousal of "more deductions and fewer allocations," "average distributions may not exceed 150 yuan per capita," "consumption grain may not exceed 500 jin," and "the value of a day's labor may not exceed 1.5 yuan" greatly hurt every commune and brigade. Since the Third Plenary Session, as a result of the implementation of various agricultural policies, most notably the systems of production responsibility,

production has developed farily rapidly, the prices of agricultural by-products have gone up, and this plus proper readjustment of the three relationships [among the state, the collective, and the individual commune members] has meant clear increases in distributions to commune members. In 1978, average per capita income increased by 9.24 yuan over 1977, increased to 9.52 yuan in 1979, and increased by 2.31 yuan in 1980. These have been the 3 years of greatest increase in distibutions to the peasants since cooperativization. Nevertheless, we must realize that the increases in commune member income during these 2 or 3 years resulted, to a fairly large extent from increases in prices for agricultural by-products. Large increases in the prices paid for agricultural by-products are not in the offing for the next several years, so failure to give close attention to the development of diversification, failure to increase the economic effectiveness of the collective economy, or failure to give close attention to the proportional relationship between accumulation and consumption will mean the enthusiasm of the masses may continue to be impaired.

3. Several Ideas

Comrade Wang Changbo said that, if new situations in rural development are to be met, there must be further study devoted to the new circumstances and solutions to new problems. Extremely close attention must be given to administration and management including planning, labor and fiscal management, and distribution of earnings; new situations must be looked into and studied and new problems solved so that rural villages will become prosperous with all possible speed.

(1) There is need for further elimination of the influence of leftist ideology and surmounting of subjectivism and a small peasant economy mentality. Large-scale agriculture and large-scale grain concepts must be established that take as their point of departure China's realities and that make fullest use of China's natural resources and labor resources. Making the most of local advantages, active development of diversification, increase in production of commodities, taking full advantage of the potential that surplus rural labor provides, and widening production avenues are strategic measures for making the rural economy boom and is the road that must be taken for rapid increase in commune member distribution levels, going from poor to wealthy. In order to do this, it is necessary to diligently put into effect the spirit of the CCP Central Committee and State Council notices on various problems in development of rural diversification; equitably readjust the pattern of agricultural production; summarize concrete experiences in eradicating poverty and becoming prosperous; actively developing diversification in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries, and industry; and take the path of comprehensive development of agriculture, industry, and commerce to produce a rapid upswing in the rural economy.

2. Do a good job of fiscal restructuring and conscientiously solve problems of high costs and poor economic benefits.

We must continue implementation of State Council (1980) document No. 269 and diligently spread the experiences of Changping County, Beijing in restructuring fiscal matters. Doing a good job in the restructuring of fiscal matters requires, first of all, a clear-cut guiding mentality. Restructuring of fiscal matters requires both adherence to the mass line and not engaging in boisterous mass campaigns that pit the cadres and the masses against each other. Rather, it should be done through leadership, organization, and step-by-step stock taking of capital, material, and accounts; further clarification of resources; the formation and perfection of systems geared to existing problems, improvement in management levels; and achieving increases in income and conservation of expenses so that both the collective and commune members may become prosperous as quickly as possible. Stock must be taken of cash, materials, fixed assets, and of credits and liabilities. Current accounts for units and individuals should be checked closely; and monies owed by state enterprises to production teams, in particular, should be diligently recovered. If they cannot be recovered for the time being, interest should be charged for them on the basis of bank interest rates, or banks should be consulted about taking them over. Experience from all over shows that, in order to solve the problem of debts for excess expenditures, first of all it is necessary to solve the problem in cadre understanding, particularly in grass roots cadre understanding, of distribution according to work. It is mistaken to suppose that the more one takes on in the life of a commune member and the less money one needs, the more this shows the superiority of socialism. Second, cadres must take the lead in repaying funds and take the lead in putting into effect fiscal systems. Third is need for reform in the method of distributing material goods. The proportion of distribution of consumption grain according to labor should be expanded in promotion of the method of increased consideration for distributions in accordance with labor. As regards material goods, it is proposed that only quotas be assigned and that, when commune members take goods, they pay cash for them (they may use offsets against remuneration for labor). In short, active efforts must be made to get funds back so that limited capital can be used for the most urgently needed items in production.

The system of fiscal management has to be perfected. In view of the various forms of a system of responsibility, the masses should be aroused to draw up plans management, capital management, cash management, property and material management, grain management, expenditures examination and approval, democratic management, and such effective fiscal management systems, henceforth adhering to these systems in handling their affairs and placing economic responsibility on those who contravene the systems, thereby creating losses and waste.

There has to be active spread of experiences in accounts specialization and the practice of accounting checks of specific echelons, closely combining the fruits of accountants' labors with remuneration. Specialized accounting linked to production should be instituted to set up a fairly stable corps of specialists. This will be helpful in consolidating and improving the professional levels of the financial corps, help reduce the number of people excused from production duties to do this work, lighten the burden on the masses, and promote increased earnings and thrift in expenditures.

There should be general promotion of expense quotas, limits on expenses, and a system of responsibility for financial management with responsibility for completion of financial work. This may be done by going from lower echelons to higher echelons, from single items to multiple items, from agriculture to diversification, applying it to as many items as one can handle, with cash expenditures and consumption of materials all having fixed amounts in which they may be expended or used, no subsidies being provided in the case of overexpenditures, and awards being offered for conservation. When it is truly impossible to practice fixed quotas or responsibility for completion of tasks, limitations on expenses must still be practiced. Communes must be operated with adherence to thrift and hard work, expenditures for nonproductive items being reduced to the lowest limit, a resolute stop put to the evil practices of indiscriminate consumption, providing compensation willy-nilly, and reckless borrowing, and efforts made to reduce all unreasonable costs.

In putting fiscal management into effect in production teams that have contracted for production or contracted for work with individual households, guidance must be intensified and experiences constantly summarized.

(1) First of all, an inventory of fixed assets and goods in warehouses is necessary. Some practical methods and regulations also must be well worked out as to how to manage use of these things. For example, some places have contracted with commune members the use of plow oxen and small farm machines as a means of protecting the capital investment and maintaining value, or else they have turned them over to users at an appriased price, collecting installment payments for them, the payments becoming accumulations for the production team. All property and materials belonging to production teams must be registered and kept on record and properly looked after.

(2) Debt and credit matters must be handled separately. Debt matters are fairly complex in that some are short-term production loans, while others are loans for the purchase of large and medium size far machines and still others are old debts built up as the result of blind direction. In short, investigation and study are necessary to understand circumstances and handle them properly. It is hoped that each province, municipality, and region will summarize experiences in this regard and pass them along to us for the purpose of exchanging them.

(3) Accountant and accounts problems. Accounting is certainly necessary, and common accounting procedures may be set up. Account books are necessary too. In order to simplify ledgers and in the interest of uniformity, they should be set up according to national unified accounting headings, using as many such headings as are needed and not using any that are not needed. There is no need to start from scratch to make another set of accounting headings. All collectively owned property and goods, debts and credits, all withholdings of goods handed over to higher authority by each household, and all bills receivable must be recorded in the ledgers and routinely publicized to commune members. Accounting records from the past, such as ledgers, statistical tables and reports, and other statistical data, are to be in the safekeeping of production teams.

(3) Continuation of the practice of farm product cost accounting test sites.

In order to do a good job at existing experimental teams, we think it is necessary to continue in the spirit of the Ministry of Agriculture November 1980 notice and not expand them for the time being but, rather, concentrate energies on putting this group of experimental production teams in shape. In places where conditions permit, one or two teams may be added to the existing experimental teams within the sphere of production brigades.

(4) Respect for the self-determination of production teams and resolve to lighten the peasants' burdens. This problem is not very easily solved. Not only are poor teams not able to hold their own, but wealthy teams also may be forced to go under.

1. It is necessary to reiterate that transfer for use or taking away without compensation of a production team's workforces, capital, products, or materials is not permitted.

2. Commune and brigade enterprises and production teams are all agricultural enterprises, which should act in accordance with the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, and exchanges at equal value in their mutual economic transactions, consulting fully together, signing economic contracts, not willfully transferring production team accumulations and workforces or practicing egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources in a disguised form in the name of "operating enterprises," or "practicing integrated administration."

3. Commune and brigade enterprises that have already transferred the funds, materials, or workforces of production teams will have to make an equitable calculation of their value for use in issuance of investment shares, profits being distributed in accordance with shareholdings. If production teams feel such is not profitable, they have the right to withdraw their workforces and funds.

4. In deciding the area to be planted, farming methods, and application of fertilizer, matters must be handled in accordance with the wishes of the masses, with strict attention being given to economic benefits.

5. In civilian-run education, cooperative medical care, planned births, and operation of other collective welfare undertakings as well as training of militia, highway transportation, and commune-operated enterprises, restructuring and equitable adjustment should be done, how much any given enterprise should run being commensurate with the level of development of the collective economy. There can be no lack of concern for objective conditions, exceeding the capacity of the peasants to carry burdens, or capriciously increasing the peasants' burdens. In cases of various kinds of unfair burdens, investigation and study should be done in accordance with the views of the central leadership comrades and methods for reform should be put forward.

(5) Reform of the system of distribution of earnings.

First, a change in the existing system of deciding the relationship between collective distributions and commune member distributions on the basis of gross income to distributions on the basis of net income. This is because arrangements for the three relationships [state, collective, and individual commune members] that are based on gross income may easily cause three shortcomings: (1) costs of materials already consumed frequently cannot be recovered entirely, capital for the maintenance of simple reproduction cannot be assured, or problems in production costs being disregarded or "exceeding distributions" may crop up; (2) a tendency for collective withholdings to be overly high may easily occur; and (3) the relationship between accumulations and consumption cannot be truly reflected. In order to equitably plan the relationship between accumulations and consumption to achieve increased earnings and conservation of expenses for expanded reproduction, equitable distributions must be made among the state, the collective, and individuals on the basis of distribution of net income, i.e., the net income remaining after deduction of total costs from gross income. Henceforth, as production develops, each jurisdiction must work out a sensible proportional distribution of earnings as different economic levels dictate, making sure they are neither somewhat high nor somewhat low, to prevent a situation of excess distributions from occurring. A look at the record since 1975 and in recent years shows that a good way is for state revenues and collective withholdings generally not to exceed 20 percent of net income and for commune member distributions not to be lower than 80 percent. How much actual withholdings should be is a matter to be decided by the masses through full discussion taking into account the actual situation obtaining in each jurisdiction.

Second, shortening of the rural capital construction front, first guaranteeing that normal simple reproduction will go on. Statistics from 23 provinces and municipalities show that, in 19 percent of production teams, accumulations exceed expenditures, each production team averaging 3,249 yuan in the red. In national terms, capital for production expenses is seriously insufficient. The range runs from 17.5 percent of production teams having production expense capital amounting to half of production expenses to 17.6 percent of production teams in which production teams with insufficient production cost funds amounted to 36 percent and those with no production cost funds numbered 28.9 percent. Circulating funds were largely lacking, most production teams relying on loans to sustain production. Unless this problem is solved, the situation of reliance on loans for production cannot be changed. Henceforth, production team withholdings must be done realistically, first ensuring funds for further simple production and then making arrangements for funds for expansion of further production. Expenditures for capital construction and for commune welfare must be made with the limits of capabilities. Public accumulation funds and public welfare funds must be first withheld and then used; there can be no "eating now and wondering where the next meal is coming from." Investment in capital construction must be firmly held down, and the red ink that has cropped up in public accumulations must be rapidly wiped out.

On the issue of reports and records on earnings distributions, as various forms of a system or responsibility for production spread, the former set of reports and records are no longer entirely appropriate. I agree with the view of all that two lines should be followed. Furthermore, as household sideline occupations and commune and brigade enterprises develop, the substance of most of the representative surveys of more than 300 production brigades should be removed, and the substance of surveys of household sideline occupations increased. As regards statistics for the three-tier economy, leaders of both the State Agricultural Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture are paying close attention and requiring unification of all three tiers in order to reflect the full picture of the rural economy. How to statisticalize awaits study before decision.

(6) Conscientious building of an administration and management corps to raise cadre management levels.

With the all-around development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fisheries; the gradual strengthening of the three-tier economy; and the integrated development of industry, commerce, agriculture, and industrial sideline occupations, and particularly with the institution of various forms of a system of responsibility, further improvement in both the theoretical and professional level of cadres in management becomes increasingly important. Therefore, attention has to be given to setting up commune administration and management stations; and attention also must be given to cadre training to help resolve real problems existing in work. (1) Rotational training of cadres must be formulated and upgrading of professional training planned. (2) In all echelons of training, there must be a clear division of labor. The Agricultural Economy Cadre School of the Ministry of Agriculture has to train teachers in agricultural economy for prefectures and counties, and provinces must train assistant agricultural economy teachers and agricultural economy personnel for counties and communes. (3) Training bases have to be established. It is recommended that agricultural economy classes be added to agricultural cadre schools and farm schools and, where conditions permit, agricultural economy schools may be established. (4) As regards the problem of qualified teachers, the Ministry of Agriculture is preparing to run one- and two-semester teacher qualification classes to train qualified teachers for each province. Qualified teachers trained at Shijiazhuang for each province by the Ministry of Agriculture should be used in the most advantageous ways; they should not be dispersed or have their occupations changed.

Intensification of training work is a basic professional project, and existing administrative and management cadres are a precious resource on this front. It is necessary to improve them in a planned way both theoretically and professionally in order to meet the needs of development of the rural economic situation.

The state has already announced criteria for the evaluation of persons in technical positions. It is hoped that each jurisdiction will work with relevant departments to set up experimental units based on persons in these technical positions, gain experiences, and gradually spread them further. Through evaluation of persons in technical positions and further arousal of the initiative of the broad masses of agricultural economy cadres, everyone can be induced to arduous and assiduous study of their profession to raise administration and management work to a new plane.

Finally, Wang Changbo said that CONGSHE CAIWU [Commune Financial Affairs] is a publication especially for administrative and management personnel, which is now published in 300,000 copies each quarter. It is hoped that everyone will pay attention to it and make the most of its role in the exchange of experiences in the financial and accounting profession.

9432
CSO: 4007/51

BOOSTING PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED FOODSTUFFS DISCUSSED

OW070748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--Workshops under China's food departments produced a total of two million tons of processed foodstuffs in 1980, 60 percent more than in 1979, according to a current national food conference here.

The conference plans to boost the production of such foodstuffs substantially in the coming years to meet the growing demand of the people.

In the past, foodstuffs were mainly processed by light industrial departments. The main work of the Ministry of Food and departments under it is the purchase and supply of unprocessed cereals and oils. In recent years, the food departments have shared part of the business with the commercial departments, thus boosting production of processed and semi-processed food.

Up to now more than 2,300 workshops have been set up by the food departments to produce dried noodles, machine-made noodles and bread. In addition, thousands of small processing workshops are run by grain supply stores. They have not only produced noodles and bread but also spirits, malt, soybean sauce, vinegar, gourmet powder, bean curd, pastries and beer.

The national conference urged the food departments to develop affordable foodstuffs that suit popular tastes, including items of national and local flavor, to cater to the growing demand of the people. At the same time, the industry should develop the production of intermediate and high quality food, children's food as well as nutritious food of good quality, the conference said.

Tens of millions of tons of food grain are supplied annually to cities and towns. Part of this amount can be processed into foodstuffs, the conference said.

The demand for processed wheaten food [as printed] has increased in Hunan, Jiangxi, Guangdong and Fujian provinces and the Guangxi region where rice is now the staple food, the conference reported.

Shanghai, where the food industry is well-developed, plans to build another four flour mills and expand three existing ones to process fine flour for superior quality foodstuffs.

The conference called on food departments to pay attention to supplying the food industry with better steaming, baking, measuring, packing and refrigerating equipment and to sponsor the designing and manufacture of such equipment.

CSO: 4020/25

BRIEFS

COTTON FIRE PREVENTION--Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--The concerned department under the Ministry of Public Security recently called on units concerned in the various localities to pay attention to fire prevention in the course of cotton procurement. Because of neglect of fire prevention work, a considerable number of fire accidents have occurred in some localities in the course of cotton procurement. Last year more than 1.5 million jin of cotton was burned by fire throughout the country. In the first 8 months of this year alone more than 1 million jin of cotton was burned by fire in China. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0233 GMT 24 Oct 81 OW]

CITRUS OUTPUT--Beijing, 2 Nov (XINHUA)--It is estimated that China's nine major citrus fruits producing areas, including Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi and Sichuan, will produce some 15 million dan of oranges and tangerines this year, an increase of 10 percent over the last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0014 GMT 2 Nov 81 OW]

TREE PLANTING--Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Forestry has asked that every able-bodied person plant several trees every year and help make the country green, according to Friday's tabloid ECONOMIC INFORMATION. The ministry adopted the measure at the proposal of the central authorities to protect forest resources and prevent the ecological environment from deteriorating. Forestry departments, the ministry said, should develop plans, train personnel in afforestation and prepare saplings. The ministry also decided to reduce annual timber output by anywhere between 4.5 million and 5.5 million cubic meters between 1982 and 1985. Because of domestic timber reduction, the ministry will use more tree residues and increase the import of timber. Reclaiming farmland from forests is prohibited. Those reclaimed steep hill slopes should be reforested in two or three years, the ministry said. [Text] [OW070855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 7 Nov 81]

SCIENTIFIC FARMING PROMOTION--Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government with the wholehearted approval of the peasants has taken steps to promote scientific farming. Throughout the country, there are now 24,000 agrotechnique stations, 2,396 seed companies, 562 fertilizer stations and 1,700 agricultural research institutes at the county level. This information was given out at the national conference on agriculture which closed last week in Beijing. In China, a growing number of peasants are interested in scientific farming. The spurt of enthusiasm has been caused in part by the new responsibility system in which the peasants' income depends entirely on the amount of crops reaped. Some 200,000 peasants have already taken agrotechnology courses and more are taking turns to attend. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 26 Oct 81 OW]

CSO: 4020/25

ANHUI

BRIEFS

COUNTY ANIMALS--Suxian County, Anhui, this year has 101,500 head of big domestic animals in stock, 16,500 head more than in last year. [OW091141 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 81]

COUNTY CROPS--Shou County, Anhui, reaped all-round bumper harvests this year. Its total output of grain is 1.1 billion jin, oil-bearing crops 44.66 million jin and ginned cotton 9.1 million jin, an increase of 39, 300 and 49.6 percent, respectively, over 1980. The county retained 760 million jin as food grain, or 800 jin per capita, an increase of more than 200 jin over normal years. Per capita net income from various economic undertakings is 201.4 yuan, 71.4 yuan more than last year. [OW040955 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 81]

CSO: 4007/74

FRUIT, TEA PRODUCTION REVIVED IN PUTIAN PREFECTURE

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Putian Prefecture Communications and Liaison Station: "Putian Prefecture Hastens Expansion of Its Famous Fruits and Teas. Makes Grant for Selling Goods; Builds Bases; Improves Management"]

[Text] Recently the Fujian Provincial Government and Putian administrative offices have made a grant of 1.3 million yuan as a gratis investment for support of this prefecture's commune, brigade, and commune member expansion of production of traditionally famed fruits and teas.

Putian Prefecture has 765,000 mu of mountain and wasteland shore areas suitable for the growing of teas and fruits. As a result of "leftist" harrassment in the past, the total area on which teas and fruits were grown in the prefecture amounted to only 180,000 mu by 1976. Following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, all units concerned lent vigorous support to tea and fruit production. The prefecture used more than 1 million yuan annually in subsidied and loans for new plantings of tea and fruits. This, plus the steady implementation of policies on tea and fruit, greatly increased commune member enthusiasm for growing tea and fruits. Throughout the prefecture, 67,000 mu was newly planted to tea, amounting to twice the total expansion for the previous 28 years. More than 80,000 mu were planted to traditional famous fruits such as loquats, longans, lichees, citrus fruits, and plums, a 62 percent expansion over the former acreage. Plans called for an annual expansion of 10,000 mu of tea, and 20,000 mu of fruit beginning next year, so that by 1985 of the tea and fruit growing area of the prefecture will cover 570,000 mu.

In its expansion of tea and fruit production, Putian Prefecture adopted the method of "adaptation of general methods to local situations and necessary centralization," with the building of bases in major places. Now the prefecture has 332 bases for the growing of traditionally famous fruits, and 243 bases for tea growing, as well as 13 nursery bases. The two counties of Putian and Shanyou, have been hailed as "famous the world over the Xinghua longans," and the four communes at Huating, Jiaowei, Shanwei, and Fengting have set up longan bases ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 mu or more for an area totaling 41,000 mu. Of this total, 16,000 mu has been newly planted during the past year or so. These four communes account for more than 60 percent of all longan production in the prefecture. In Yongtai County, famed as the "land of plums" during the time when large numbers of fruit trees were cut down, the county's production of plums plummeted from the former 160,000 dan to 16,000 dan. During the past 2 years, with the implementation of systems of responsibility for plum production, various communes and brigades have newly planted 13,500 mu of plums for a more than 48 percent increase in the original area. Minqing County has set up 38 snow orange [7185 2674] bases along the banks of the Min River where more than 660,000 snow orange and Mandarin orange trees have been planted on more than 10,000 mu. Responding to popular demand for expansion of snow oranges, the county has designated another 910 mu of rice paddies along the banks of the Min River for the planting of more than 59,000 snow orange trees.

While expanding the new tea and fruit growing area, Putian Prefecture has diligently intensified care of old trees, and has set up various forms of a system of responsibilty everywhere with the result that a bumper tea and fruit crop have been harvested this year. Tea output (dry tea) in the prefecture will likely reach 15,000 dan, a 4,000 dan increase over last year, and output of longans has exceeded the all-time high. Lichee output reached 58,470 dan, a 16,900 dan increase in output over the "big year" of 1979. Plum output reached 116,000 dan, which was also a 15 percent increase over last year's bumper crop.

9432
CSO: 4007/63

FENG JIXIN CONDUCTS RURAL INVESTIGATIONS

SK020551 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, recently conducted rural investigations in Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture. He noted: "Following the enforcement of responsibility systems in rural areas, it is necessary to upgrade the work to apply scientific farming and to develop a diversified economy.

Comrade Feng Jixin held discussions with commune-brigade cadres and commune members of various nationalities in the autonomous prefecture 25-28 October to hear their opinions on the party's rural policy and the leadership over agricultural production. Though the prefecture was plagued with natural disasters this year, rural commune members' morale is stable and their working enthusiasm is high, resulting in careful work in farmland management and new achievements in scientific farming. For instance, the brigade at the foot of (Taizi) Mountain of (Tiazai) commune in Linxia County has doubled its wheat output this year by shifting from spring wheat planting to autumn wheat sowing. (Ziaozuo) commune's (Houduan) brigade has greatly increased its wheat and rape output by breeding fine new strains.

While attaining such production achievements, Comrade Feng Jixin noted: Peasants have discovered the advantages of new seed and new production technology and have a strong desire to apply scientific farming. Most rural areas in the province have an excess labor force. Therefore, efforts should be made to transfer some manpower to do construction work, such as building water conservancy and irrigation projects and leveling land, in line with the actual situation.

During his rural investigation of Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Comrade Feng Jixin also viewed the bustling rural trade fairs and conversed with industrial and commercial households and to grasp the production of plants and enterprises.

CSO: 4007/75

HIGHER EARLY RICE YIELDS CREDITED TO SYSTEM OF RESPONSIBILITY

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "New Strides To Make Output Even Higher; Chenghai County Decides on Forms of System of Responsibility for Production In Accordance With Realities; For the First Time Early Rice Crop Yields Throughout the County Break 800 Jin Per Mu; Both Yields Per Unit of Area and Total Output Average Increase Over Same Period Last Year"]

[Excerpts] Chenghai County, famous for its high rice yields, has acted in accordance with realities to promote a system of responsibility for production in which the major forms are contracting for small segments of work, and calculation of remuneration on the basis of fixed quotas, making new strides with this year's early crop. Paddy rice yields throughout the county averaged 805 jin per mu, a 49 jin increase over the same period last year, and breaking the 800 jin mark for the first time. Despite a more than 32,000 mu reduction in the area planted, total paddy rice output still appproached the all time high level of 1978. Increased output of economic crops such as peanuts were also harvested everywhere.

Chenghai County as a total of 199 production brigades of which 108 production brigades are basic accounting units. In an overwhelming majority of these brigades, the foundation of the collective economy is quite good, and a rather large number of industrial sideline occupations are operated. The production brigades have universally instituted a system of responsibility of "several fixed and a single reward" for their production teams and industrial sideline occupations. Generally speaking the management level of cadres in these units is fairly high, and the level of peasant production techniques is also fairly high. In addition, this is a plain area where people live closely together, where the fields are continuous tracts, and where water conservancy and irrigation, as well as use of farm machinery are fairly good. Institution of unified administration here helps scientific farming. Additionally, these production brigades reap increased yields from crop after crop year after year, and are substantially able to fulfill rather well the various requisition procurement quotas for agricultural byproducts that the state hands down, are able gradually to increase collective accumulations, operate collective welfare endeavors, and are able, as well, to make good on cash surpluses for work done by commune members in a demonstration of the superiority of the collective economy. As a result, most of the cadres and masses want to keep this system of responsibility of contracting small segments of work and fixed quota management in production teams under the accounting of production brigades. Last year when Central Committee instructions on the perfection and enhancement of systems of responsibility for agricultural production were put into effect, the County CCP Committee believed that promotion of a system of responsibility for production had to be done with realities in mind, that there could be no drifting along with the current or practice of "arbitrary uniformity;" numerous forms had to be permitted to co-exist. Given Changhai County's realities, further practice of contracting for production or contracting for work with individual households in rice production was not practical. Instead, it was practical to consolidate the existing system of responsibility, suitably readjusting it and gradually perfecting it. The views of the County CCP Committee gained the support of the broad masses of cadres and people. Thus, most communes and brigades in the county continued to implement a system of responsibility for rice production of contracting small amounts of work and fixed quota management.

This year's experiences have shown that when they are in accordance with local realities and the will of the masses, institution of various forms of a system of responsibility for production can produce fine results. Lianshang Commune instituted a system of contracting small segments of work and fixed quota management for rice production throughout the commune. Each production team did a good job of scientific farming for yields from the early rice crop averaging 911 jin per mu, setting an all-time high for communes throughout the county in per mu yields. Seven production brigades in the county had early rice yields averaging more than 1,000 jin per mu, six of them being brigades that had instituted a fixed quota management system of responsibility. At the Shengzhou Production Brigade in Lianshang Commune, where a fixed quota management system of responsibility had been instituted, yields from the early rice crop were 1,091 jin per mu, a 114 jin per mu increase over the same period last year.

9432
CSO: 4007/63

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG PREFECTURE FLOOD DISASTER--From 28 September to 8 October, Luoding, Yunan, Xinxing, Yunfu and Gaoyao counties in Zhaoqing Prefecture had continuous torrential rain and extraordinarily big torrential rain. The rainfall reached 400 to 500 mm. The daily rainfall in some places was some 300 mm. Apart from floods, they suffered strong cold dew wind. The average temperature was only 15 to 16 degrees. The lowest temperature in some mountainous areas was below 9 degrees. These temperatures adversely affected the growth of paddy rice. Approximately 300,000 mu of paddy rice was flooded. It was estimated that production on 100,000 mu of farmland would seriously drop. Some 8,000 houses collapsed and 14 people were killed. Some water conservancy projects and communications facilities were damaged by the flood. Eight districts and townships were inundated. After the disaster occurred, all county CCP committees and county governments in the prefecture immediately arranged and organized antidisaster and relief work. Leaders at all levels concentrated forces on crash-rescuing several thousand people who were trapped by the flood and evacuated them to safe places. On 10 October, the prefecture appropriated 100,000 yuan to the flood-stricken areas to make arrangements for people's livelihood. The prefecture also mobilized all departments to give the flood-stricken areas a large number of chemical fertilizers, timber, cement, gas and diesel oil to help them restore production. [HK260749 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Oct 81 HK]

SUMMER PROCUREMENT--This year Guangdong Province's rural villages adapted general methods to local situations to readjust the agricultural production pattern. It also put into practice various forms of a system of responsibility, and planted more peanuts, tending them carefully, for a great increase in the peanut crop planted in the spring. In the wake of the bumper peanut harvest, grain departments in all jurisdictions used every manner of means to set up network of procurement sites to help the masses sell their edible oil to the state. As of 30 September, more than 93 million jin of edible oil from the province's summer crop had been put into storage, more than 5.7 million jin more than for the same period last year, overfulfilling by 14 percent the annual edible oil procurement quota. Shantou, Zhanjiang, and Meixian Prefectures, as well as the Hainan Li and Miao Nationality Autonomous Zhou have overfulfilled the year's edible oil procurement quotas, the quantity purchased by the state amounting to 80 percent of the amount placed in storage throughout the province. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 81 p 1] 9432

CSO: 4007/63

BRIEFS

SUMMER GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Guangxi has overfulfilled this year's summer grain procurement task and delivered more than 2.037 billion jin of grain to the state granaries. This was possible because the institution of various production responsibility systems in the country has greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the commune members. They energetically sold grain to the state after defeating the natural disasters and winning a bumper harvest. Some households sold more than 10,000 jin of grain to the state. [HK160859 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 81 HK]

CSO: 4007/75

CONSERVATION OF WATER RESOURCES URGED

Major Users Initiative

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "Major Water Users Should Hurry Up and Act"]

[Text] Water conservation by major users is a major concern that affects the whole situation. According to statistics, the annual consumption of water by the First Thermal, the Second Thermal and the Gaojing Power Plants constitutes over one-half of the total annual amount of water used by the whole city. If these three power plants all implement recycling of water, the amount of water consumed will be reduced by nearly a half. The city also has over 200 plants that use over 10,000 tons of water a day. If they also sufficiently implement the measures to utilize recycled water, each year they can conserve at least 50 million tons of water, constituting 5 percent of the total amount of water used by the whole city. As can be seen, accomplishing water conservation work by major users is the key to easing the water shortage in the capitol and to overcoming the difficulty of this shortage.

Strengthening water use management and stopping running, surging, dripping and leaking water are important measures in water conservation. But, for industrial and mining enterprises, especially major water users, quickly realizing the recycling of water is the fundamental solution. Take the Second Thermal Power Plant as an example, in the past, cooling water flowed through only once, and each year, over 300 million tons of water was allowed to flow away, causing a great waste of water resources and energy. Also, because of insufficient water supply, the plant was forced to shut down one to two generators this year; each month, it has generated 30 to 50 million kilowatt-hours of electricity less. If recycling of water is completely realized, water resources and energy can be massively conserved and normal generation of electricity can be assured. Exactly because of this, the concerned departments and units are determined to face the difficulties and to come up with many ways to carry out engineering projects to recycle water.

It is hoped that other major water users will also clearly recognize this situation, measure the benefits and shortcomings, and act quickly. Although there are many difficulties in the installation of water recycling equipment without doing so, the situation will be more and more difficult. Instead of waiting until one is forced to the point of doing something, it would be better to take the initiative now.

Plant's Conservation Efforts

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Fan Sancheng [5400 0005 2052]: "Conserving the Use of Water Is Glorious, Wasting the Use of Water Is Shameful, Powdered Milk Plant Retrieves and Utilizes 185 Tons of Underground Water Each Hour"]

[Text] The powdered milk plant of the city's milk company has developed a spirit of concern about the whole situation and self consciously conserved the utilization of underground water. Each hour, it retrieves and utilizes 185 tons of underground water. The retrieval rate constitutes 68.5 percent of the total amount of water used.

The powdered milk plant is a unit that uses a lot of water in production. Since 1958 when the plant was built, this plant has used the underground water of the two deepwater wells in the plant for all the water used in production. Because the use of water was not limited, ordinary consumption of water was large, and the wasting of water was very serious. During the recent 2 years of persistent drought, ground surface water has decreased, the underground water level has dropped, and the state has emphasized conserving the use of water. The cadres and workers of the powdered milk plant saw this situation. They strictly executed the state's regulations concerning the use of underground water, and they established and implemented measures to conserve water. First, the plant's leading department assigned the group in charge of increasing production and conservation the responsibility for conserving water and carried out periodic inspection of the use of water by each shop and shift. When wastefulness was discovered, the units were warned once, when wastefulness was discovered a second time, the units were severely warned, after the third warning, points for conservation were deducted from the 100 points of rewards. Second, tap water pipes were inspected and repaired in time, and if leaking water pipes and valves were found, they were changed immediately. Third, the nearby agencies, streets, communes and brigades that used the underground water together with the plant joined in a rational control and watermeters were intalled and fees were collected according to regulations. Fourth, return water pipes were installed, water cooling towers and water ponds were built and water used by freezers and hydraulic sprayers was retrieved. In the past, the water flowing out of the freezers and water sprayed from the hydraulic sprayer used for processing extracts of malt and milk were wasted. Now, because of measures of retrieval and utilization, of the 70 tons of water used per hour by the freezer, 25 tons can be retrieved and utilized. Of the 180 tons of water used per hour by the hydraulic sprayer, 150 tons can be retrieved and utilized. The boiler room's return water pipes can retrieve 10 tons of water per hour, totaling 185 tons; this is retrieved and utilized. At present, the measures of retrieval and utilization of water at this plant have not been completely utilized. If they are all used, the plant can basically retrieve and utilize all of the 270 tons of water used per hour in production.

Scientific Water Use

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Water Conservation Office of Shijiazhuang City: "Use Water Scientifically, Protect Water Resources"]

[Text] Now, the city has a serious shortage of water. At some places, water has to be rationed to maintain production and the people's livelihood. As the building of the four modernizations develops, as the standard of living of the people improves, scientific use of water and protecting water resources have already become a problem that needs urgently to be solved.

Generally, cities are characterized by a concentration of population and developed industry. This creates a definite difficulty in the use of water. Take Shijiazhuang City as an example, industrial enterprises are mostly concentrated within the 55 square kilometers of the city limits. The exploitation of water is concentrated and drainage is also concentrated. The average annual rainfall in the city is only over 500 millimeters, the major source of water is the hidden flow of underground water of the Hutuo River. According to surveys by the geological and hydrological departments, the daily amount of water drawn by Shijiazhuang City has approached its limit. The underground water level is dropping year after year, many water wells have reduced their yield, have produced sand and have been abandoned. With the pollution of water sources, they have posed a definite threat to urban construction and the people's lives. If effective measures are not taken, if attention is not paid to rational use of water, if water sources are not protected, a water crisis may develop.

In the question of water conservation, some people believe facilities must be added, investment must be increased, and in this way, the cost will be increased, affecting profits. In actuality, this is not so, the First Cotton Textile Plant of Shijiazhuang invested only 20,000 yuan and conserved 2.25 million tons of water, 250,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, 180,000 yuan in capital a year. In 1 year, it retrieved nine times the investment in return. Conserving water requires some investment, but viewing the problem from the developmental and the dialectic viewpoint, if we do not pay attention to conserving water, and if a water shortage occurs, the problem will not simply be a matter of a few dollars, but the whole sector of production could not be carried on, the people's livelihood could not be assured, and the loss would be immeasurable. Therefore, scientific use of water and protecting water resources are needs of the people's livelihood, are needs of urban construction, and they should attract the attention of the leadership at each level actually to take forceful measures to grasp this work tightly and well and to produce results.

9296
CSO: 4007/39

OIL BEARING CROPS EXPANSION REPORTED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Article provided by the Food Grains and Oil Department of the Provincial Agricultural Bureau: "The Area of Oil Bearing Crops of Our Province Is Large, the Growth Is Good"]

[Text] This year, the area of oil bearing crops in our province expanded further based on last year's highest level in history. According to preliminary statistics, the whole province sowed a total of 7.31 million mu of oil bearing crops, 390,000 mu more than last year. The area of peanuts, which increased more, totaled 4.1 million mu, an increase of 580,000 mu over last year. The area of sunflower increased 630,000 mu, an increase of nearly 150,000 mu over last year. Because management has been strengthened, the growth trend of the various oil bearing crops is good.

This year, during the sowing season of oil bearing crops, even though there was serious drought, the broad numbers of contract families and contractors implemented various drought resistant measures artificially creating moisture, mixing water with manure, gathered water for dibbling. They repeatedly supplemented and turned over the soil with missing seedlings and broken ridges, many ways were used to preserve the seeds sown and the full seedlings, and most fields realized full and strong seedlings. Some areas of concentrated peanut production grasped the implementation of the two key technical measures that produced the most visible results of increased production. One was the popularization of increasing the holes and reducing the seeds and rational dense planting so that the density of peanuts visibly increased. The second was the popularization of clearing the plants and reducing irrigation of seedlings for a limited period to encourage healthy growth.

9296
CSO: 4007/39

HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

SUNFLOWER HARVEST--Heilongjiang Province reaps bumper harvest of sunflower this year. It is estimated that the average per mu yield of sunflower will increase 10 percent over 1980 and total output will reach 6 million dan, an increase of 15 to 20 percent over 1980. This year the areas sown to sunflower totals 4.04 million mu, a 10.3 percent increase over 1980. In addition, Baiquan County is expected to market 100 million jin of sunflower seeds to the state. [SK250226 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 81 SK]

CSO: 4007/75

BRIEFS

WHEAT CULTIVATION CIRCULAR--According to a HENAN RIBAO report, [name indistinct] Provincial People's Government issued a circular on 1 October on doing a good job in wheat cultivation. The circular said: Cold winds are prevailing at the moment. In order to fulfill wheat cultivation quotas and reap a bumper harvest next year, we must: 1) fully understand the significance of doing well in wheat cultivation. The provincial CCP committee has demanded that the total wheat production reach 22 billion jin next summer. Therefore, we must strive to increase the per unit area yield and the gross output as well; 2) promote field tending and capital construction in wheat fields and manage well water conservancy projects and water consumption; 3) organize application of agricultural science and technology and improve the level of wheat cultivation. It is necessary to popularize sowing of fine strains of seeds in the production teams and brigades. The province plans to grow 5 million mu of rape and expects a total rape production of 400 million jin next year; 4) do a good job of the autumn harvest and procurement of crops harvested in autumn; 5) strengthen leadership in wheat cultivation and push toward responsibility systems. All departments must ensure supplies of materials to assist wheat cultivation and lay a good foundation for a bumper wheat harvest next year. [HK160859 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 81 HK]

CSO: 4007/75

RURAL INCOME FROM SIDE-LINE PRODUCTION REPORTEDLY INCREASES

Wuhun HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "Hubei Province's Rural Commune Member Household Sideline Occupation Earning Increase Year by Year. Collective and Individual Initiative Used to Advantage"]

[Text] Ever since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, rural commune member household sideline occupations in Hubei Province have rapidly revived and expanded in a heartening situation. The peasant masses give praise saying: "The party's policies are good; the household economy is alive; commune members have money to spend; and males, females, the old, and the young are happy."

Statistics show a year by year increase in earnings from rural commune member household sideline occupations throughout the province. In 1979, earnings averaged about 30 yuan per capita. This climbed to somewhat more than 40 yuan in 1980 for a 36 percent increase. A representative survey shows that this year's earnings from commune member household sideline occupations will increase by about 40 percent over last year.

Policies encouraging commune members to develop household sideline occupations and get rid of the shackles of leftist ideology have brought into play the socialist initiative of the masses of commune members resulting in fullest use of people's talents, fullest use of materials, and fullest benefit from land. Commune members in the Nanhe Production Brigade in Laoguan Commune in Jiayu County along the banks of the Jinshui River raise alot of fish, grow lotus, raise ducks, breed mink, make straw bags, keep bees, and propagate freshwater pearl clams as sideline occupations. During the first half of this year, their earnings amounted to more than 15,000 yuan, for an average 90 yuan per capita and a 33 percent over the same period last year. Jiepai Commune in Honghu County made the most of its advantage of a large workforce. Twenty percent of this commune's able bodied males engaged in industrial sideline production earning an average of somewhat more than 580 yuan per capita in half a year. Commune member Luo Shimei [5012 2514 5019] of the Dongtang Second Brigade of Huangsha Commune in the mountains of Puqi County extensively planted economic woods in front of and behind his house, and raised more than 10 hives of bees earning 2,000 yuan this year. Zhao Chengwu [6392 2052 2976], commune member in the Jianfeng Production Brigade of Nanhai Commune in Songzi County used his spare time to catch, hatch the eggs of and raise long-noded pit vipers [Agkistrodon acutus] for earnings last year amounting to more than 1,600 yuan. This year he has caught 30 of these snakes and more than 80 green snakes [7239 5748], and his earnings have broken the 5,000 yuan mark.

All jurisdictions have considered commune member household sideline occupations as major supplements to the collective economy, have strengthened leadership, and have given technical guidance and economic support to them. The CCP Committee of Haodian Commune in Yingshan County organized units directly subordinate to the commune to help commune members with funds and technology to develop household sideline occupations. The supply and marketing cooperative of the commune invited 15 technicians to go around to teach commune members about improving varieties, animal and plant protection, and processing and storage of agricultural products. Since last year, the commune's bank business office has issued loans totaling more than 77,000 yuan to more than 1,900 commune members, and commune member household sideline occupations throughout the commune have developed fairly rapidly and fairly well.

Now the mass of commune members are striving to do a good job of collective production, while at the same time actively amassing funds to purchase the means of production to increase household sideline occupations items, expand the scope of production and advance along the road of making labor prosperous.

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CSO: 4007/63

BRIEFS

COUNTY PROCUREMENT--Wuhan, 9 Nov (XINHUA)--As of the end of October, Jingmen County, Hubei, had purchased 228 million jin of grain, an increase of 15 percent over the same period last year; 55,000 dan of cotton, an increase of 54.5 percent over the same period last year; and 9,880 dan of oil and fat, an increase of 640 percent over the same period last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0026 GMT 9 Nov 81]

CSO: 4007/74

BRIEFS

PRODUCT PROCUREMENT--The Liaoning provincial farm and sideline product procurement this year is better and proceeding more quickly than in previous years. According to statistics compiled by the department concerned, by 20 September the province had purchased over 192,300 dans of flue-cured tobacco, a 47.8 percent increase over the figure set by the procurement plan and a 5.7 percent increase over the corresponding 1980 period. It purchased over 29,500 dans of cotton, a 27 percent increase over the corresponding 1980 period; over 9,100 dans of hemp, a 0.8 percent increase over the corresponding 1980 period; and over 36,000 tons of apples, an 81 percent increase over the corresponding 1980 period. [SK011310 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 81 SK]

TOBACCO PROCUREMENT--As of 25 September, Liaoning Province had procured nearly 23 million jin of new tobacco leaves, an increase of 2 million jin over the corresponding 1980 period. Over half of the tobacco leaves are of high or middle-class quality. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 81 SK]

TUSSAH COCOONS OUTPUT--Despite natural disasters, Liaoning Province is expected to produce 800,000 dan of tussah cocoons in 1981, second to the good harvest in 1980 and an increase of 1.64 times over the output in 1976. [SK062156 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 81 SK]

HAICHENG COUNTY GRAIN--Haicheng County in Liaoning Province reaped bumper harvests of grain, oil-bearing seeds and cash crops. Its grain output will be a 32-year record. By 24 October, the county had sold to the state 72.75 million jin of grain. The quality of grain sold to the state was better than in previous years. [SK290804 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81 SK]

CSO: 4007/75

BRIEFS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Xining, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--This year the total number of livestock in the six autonomous prefectures of Qinghai Province has increased by 3 million head, or 154,700 head more than the increase registered last year. [OW261217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0017 GMT 22 Oct 81]

CSO: 4007/75

SHANDONG

EFFORTS TO COMBAT DROUGHT, SOW WHEAT REPORTED

Yantai, Weifang Prefectures

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Luo Shouliang [5012 1108 5328], Liu Hongyi [0491 7703 0308], and Han Chunpu [7281 2504 0944]

[Text] Faced with serious drought, the broad masses of cadre and people of Yantai Prefecture have rallied their spirit and overcome difficulties in an effort to plant a sufficient amount of wheat well on an area of 6.6 million mu. As of 23 September, 1.1 million mu had been sown throughout the prefecture.

This year's drought in Yantai Prefecture has been characterized by especially long duration and a large affected area. As of mid-September, average rainfall in the prefecture was only 370 millimeters, less by more than 250 millimeters than in the same period in ordinary years. Between mid-August and the present, only 22 milimeters of rain has fallen. Water conservancy facilities of various kinds throughout the prefecture contain only 300 million cubic meters of water, 700 million cubic meters less than for the same period in ordinary years. Underground water has everywhere dropped by 3 to 4 meters as compared with the same period in ordinary years, and in seriously affected places it has fallen as much as 9 meters. The affected area amount to somewhat more than 9.5 million mu. In view of this situation, the Prefecture CCP Committee convened a telephone conference on 9 September, and each county and municipality convened meetings of commune secretaries and directors of management committees to rally every level, to vigorously propagandize the favorable conditions and the important significance of triumph over the drought, to educate the broad masses of cadres and people to overcome their fear of difficulty and their mentality of reliance on heaven to send rain, and to strengthen their resolve to do a good job of fall planting. At the present time, a workforce of 350,000 throughout the prefecture has been devoted to combating the drought and creating moisture. They have used every available means to uncover water resources, to enhance capabilities to conserve soil moisture, harvesting, digging for water, and rush planting all at the same time. Xixia County has taken full advantage of its numerous streams, gullies, and low-lying land, as well as its abudnant underground water, to organize more then 30,000 people for all out construction of small water conservancy facilities. They have begun work on more than 580 different water conservancy projects of various kinds, and have already completed 70 percent of the total number of projects. Once they have all been completed, irrigation on more than 30,000 mu of land can be expanded and improved.

In their combat against drought and rush planting, all levels of leadership cadres have gone down into the front lines of production and have strengthened leadership for arduous struggle along with the masses. Already 13,000 cadres from the prefecture, country, and commune levels have gone down to the grassroots. Quite a few units have also set up responsibility zones. In Penglai County, the County CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Representative Assembly as well as government leading cadres have put into effect contracting for a tract by an in-place contingent. Twenty-nine leadership cadres from departments, committees, offices, and bureaus have put into effect in-place contingent contracting for bumper output locales, and more than 200 cadres in county government organizations instituted in-place contingent contracting at village level. In this tract, locale, and village work, everything from harvesting to replanting was contracted and subject to requirements, inspections reponsibility clarification, and uniform procedures for examination prior to acceptance, which quickened the pace of autumn planting.

In order to make certain of the progress and quality of fall planting, most units conscientiously improved contracting methods, as well, revised fixed quotas for farm work, and further implemented and perfected various forms of a system of responsibility, thereby arousing the initiative of both the collective and individuals. Taking action on problems that existed in the early phase of its system of responsibility for wheat production, Zhaoyuan County changed uniform contracting for grain crops to individual contracting for wheat, changed contracting from early in the year to contracting just before fall planting, and changed the inequitable fixed output quotas, as well as proportional rewards and penalities. In addition, just before fall planting, it again put into effect wheat contract agreements, and a system of responsibility for workforce organization and field management to arouse the initiative of production brigades, production teams, contract work teams and commune members.

In Weifang Prefecture [also known as Changwei Prefecture] all echelons of the CCP Committee and government have aroused the masses to vigorous action in activities to combat drought in an effort to plant the wheat on time.

All year long the drought situation in Weifang Prefecture has continued to deepen, and since July, in particular, the amount of rainfall throughout the prefecture has been extremely scant. Numerous reservoirs are unable to release water; some streams have dried up; and half of the pump wells and open wells are without water. Faced with severe drought, prefecture, county, and commune leaders on all levels are confident and unafraid, leading the masses to combat the drought to assure fall planting. They have adopted three measures. One is early removal of the stubble of the previous crop, early cultivation of the land, and early leveling of the soil in a seizure of the initiative. Second is tailored guidance. Plans call for the planting of 7.5 million mu of wheat throughout the prefecture. For the 2 million mu on which water conditions are fairly good, removal of the stubble of the previous crop and turning over of the soil was done promptly, and a sufficient amount of wheat was planted well on time, with efforts made to plant a little more than usual. For the 2 million mu that still has some water, every available means was used to tap underground water for use, and rush to provide moisture to the soil in order to sow seeds and assure fulfillment of plan. For the 3.5 million mu where water resources are greatly lacking, water was hauled from afar for the planting of seedling beds, which will await later transplanting in an effort to assure next summer's consumption grain. Third is in places where the production base is fairly poor, a small number of units who face great difficulties in wheat planting have resorted to division of fields for production of consumption grain. These fields are plowed by the collective, and the collective provides water for them, but individual households water and care for them. Following the harvest, except for a small quantity to be turned over to the production team, the remainder will become consumption grain for commune members. At the present time combat against drought and fall planting activities are underway everywhere.

Qingdao Municipality

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Cui Sulan [1508 4790 5695]]

[Text] In Qingdao municipality, CCP committees and government at all levels have further strengthened leadership and aroused the masses to triumph over serious drought and vow to do a good job of wheat planting. As of 27 September, 450,000 mu of wheat, or 22.5 percent of wheat planting plans, had been planted throughout the urban area.

Qingdao Prefecture has experienced a drought this year such as is rarely seen. Between January and September, rainfall in the city was only 240 millimeters, one-third the usual amount of rainfall for the year. Yields from fall crops have declined and the metropolitan water supply is in dire straits. Fulfillment of wheat planting quotas is more arduous than ever. In order to get on with combat against drought and fall planting, the Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal government have transferred cadres to communes and brigades to put into effect systems of responsibility for the promotion of combat against drought and fall planting. Experience has shown that when a good job is done in implementing systems of responsibility for production, the pace of combat against drought and fall planting are quickened, and quality is high. Numerous units have put into effect unified administration of systems of responsibility linking output to the workforce. Some units have adopted the method of large scale assignment of responsibilities under an uniform administration. Still other units have adopted a method applied to consumption grain fields. All have been very effective. Yingzi Production Brigade in Chengxi Commune, Rujiao County had planned to plant 1,300 mu of wheat, but because of the drought and lack of water supplies, some cadres lost confidence in completion of fall planting plans. Subsequently they put into effect the method of contracting for work to complete large tasks in their entirety with everything being uniformly administered. The masses reacted positively, dug wells, and looked for water, and combat against drought and planting of wheat rapidly got underway. The production brigade has already planted 600 mu of wheat, and they are determined to overfulfill planting plans. In units where the drought is especially severe and fall planting extremely difficult, they have put into effect a consumption grainfield system to arouse the initiative of the masses to combat drought and plant wheat.

Faced with serious drought, the broad masses of cadres and people in Qingdao Prefecture have used every manner of means to tap water resouces to create conditions for combat against drought and fall planting. They have taken to digging wells, sinking wells in river courses, and sinking pipe into wells in efforts to expand water resources. Qiaoxi Production Brigade in Lancun Commune, Jimo County planned to plant 1,200 mu of wheat, but for lack of water in the early stage, it was able to plant only 6 to 7 mu each day. Later on, as a result of the arousal of the masses who tapped water resources, within the space of several days, 260 small wells were dug, and the pace of sowing rapidly mounted to 30 or 40 mu per day. Some units located far from water sources have used motor vehicles, tractors, wheelbarrows, and bicycles to haul water, or they have aroused the masses to carry water on shoulder poles to provide the moisture to the soil necessary for planting seeds, in an effort to make mu planted count.

In order to hasten the pace of fall planting, Qingdao municipality has folowed the principle of adapting general methods to local situations, and has put into effect tailored guidance. For the 400,000 to 500,000 mu of wheat fields in the municipality having fairly good water sources, they have required application of sufficient base fertilizer, and good planting of sufficient seeds to provide a bases for high yeilds. For about 1 million mu where water souces are poor and planting is difficult, they have required carrying of water into the fields to provide soil moisture, and planting on large ridges in an effort to plant on time. For the 500,000 to 600,000 mu of wheatfields where sources of water are sorely lacking and farming particularly difficult, they have required careful attention to leveling of the fields, application of fertilizer, and all preparations for planting, so that should rain suddenly fall, rush planting can be done at once. Should "hoar frost descend" [around 23 October] with no rain having fallen, a shift can be made to "preserving the land" to assure a larger summer grain harvest next year.

9432
CSO: 4007/46

SHANDONG

SOME SOLUTIONS TO WHEAT RUST PROBLEMS SUGGESTED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Wang Zhengping [3769 2973 1627]: "Pay Attention to Breeding of New Rust-Resistant Wheat Varieties"]

[Text] Wheat rust fungi are a major parasite damaging to wheat. Once wheat rust occurs in wheat, the drop in yields is very great. Right now the method for prevention and control is largely selection for use of rust-resistant wheat varieties.

Wheat rust fungi, however, are strongly variable and are readily able to generate new physiological microspecies whose external appearance is the same, but which have varying capabilities to invade different wheat species, thereby causing a loss in wheat resistance capabilities of formerly wheat-resistant varieties. During the early 1960's, Shandong Province widely planted Bima No 1, but because of the occurrence of wheat stripe rust physiological microspecie Tiaozhong No 1, it lost its ability to withstand rust, and twice strip rust disease became very prevalent causing the loss of more than 250 million jin of wheat. In the early 1970's, following the rapid promotion throughout Shandong Province of high yeild varieties, Youbao, 2411, and Beijing No 8, because of the occurrence of Tiaozhong No 17 physiological microspecie, stripe rust disease again became very prevalent causing the loss of about 700 million jin of wheat. Consequently, in the prevention and control of wheat rust, it is necessary to pay close attention to changes and spread of physiological microspecies of wheat rust so as to make timely selection for use of different rust-resistant superior varieties to work out a sensible overall distribution of varieties.

Research done by relevant units shows that currently new physiological microspecies of wheat rust, Tiaozhong Nos 23, 24 and 25 are spreading in China. Their incidence in Shandong Province is about 68.4 percent, and they have become the major physiological microspecie of stripe rust of wheat in the province. In the realm of wheat leaf rust fungi, in recent years Shandong Type A and Yehzhong No 3 have spread to become the major physiological microspecies in Shandong Province. This means that the types and forms of wheat rust fungi physiological microspecies in Shandong Province are presently quite different from what they had been in the early 1970's, and that they are in process of impairing the rust resistance capacities of some wheat varieties. In the case of Taishan No 1, for example, because of its resistance to Tiaozhong No 17 physiological microspecie in the early 1970's, only a light infection of leaf rust occurred. This plus its strong adaptability, and its good overall qualities made it rapidly replace rust-susceptible varieties Youbao and 2411 to become the predominant variety in Shandong Province. In recent years, however, it has become susceptible to physiological microspecies Tiaozhong Nos 23, 24 and 25 (the first two physiological microspecies playing a strong pathogenic role), and it has become highly susceptible to Shandong A Type leaf rust fungi, and moderately susceptible to Yezhong Nos 1, 2 and 3. During the past 2 years, even though Shandong Province has been virtually free of wheat stripe rust because of spring droughts, in the coastal areas of Laoshan, Wendeng, and Jiaonan, it has been possible to find quite a few centers of outbreak of Taishan No 1 in wheatfields, and in some cases the condition has been fairly serious. In addition, though Taishan Nos 4 and 5, Changle No 5, Fengchan No 3, Baiquan No 41, and Jinan No 10 retain a certain resistance to Tiaozhong No 17 physiological microspecies, they are susceptible to infection by the aforementioned major physiological microspecies.

Looked at in terms of rust-resistance and agronomy, Shandong's presently fairly good wheat varieties are: Gao 8, Jinan No 13, Yannong No 15, and Jining No 13. They show definite resistance to all physiological microspecies of leaf rust fungi, and though some have become infected, the extent of infection is light. They exhibit immunity to, or only slight infection by, Tiaozhong Nos 23 and 24 physiological microspecies, and are not resistant only to Tiaozhong No 25 physiological microspecie. Inasmuch as numerous varieties have lost their resistance to wheat rust, the increased planting in disease areas of those varieties that are strongly disease resistant is the practical thing to do. Furthermore, among the group of new varieties (or strains) of wheat that have recently been bred in various units, there are numerous ones that are immune or highly resistant to the major and secondary physiological microspecies of stripe rust. They are either immune or resistant to Shandong A Type and Yehzhong No 2 leaf rust fungi, and are moderately or slightly resistant to Yehzhong Nos 1 and 3. Comparison test or regional appraisals of these varieties should be undertaken at once, selecting those for further propagation and promotion whose agronomy properties are fairly good so as to gradually replace current disease susceptible varieties.

9432
CSO: 4007/46

HEBEI SENDS COTTON STUDY GROUP TO SHANDONG

HK031450 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Summary] Headed by Vice Provincial Governor Wang Kedong, a Hebei study group visited Shandong from 4 to 11 October to learn from their advanced experience in cotton production.

Last year, Shandong's total cotton output was over 10 million dan. In Liaocheng and Dezhou prefectures, formerly backward in production, total cotton output reached 3.3 and 2.01 million dan respectively, per mu yield was over 100 jin, and per capita income increased from 40 yuan or so in 1978 to 100 yuan. In Linqing County, 410,000 mu of cotton were planted last year and the total output was over 500,000 dan. Thus, the per mu yield was about 125 jin, and based on the rural population, each person turned 105 jin of commercial cotton over to the state. In Pingyuan County, 244,000 mu of cotton were planted and the total output was 258,000 dan, which was an increase of 380 percent over 1978; per my yield reached 106 jin and was an increase of 270 percent over 1978; the per capita income increased by 130 percent over 1978 and reached 110.90 yuan.

Shandong's main experiences are: 1. Leading cadres have taken the matter seriously. In Shandong, certain leading cadres are appointed to take charge of the cotton production. It has been made clear that in cotton production areas, the main task is to promote cotton production, and failure to do so is regarded as the most serious dereliction of duty by leading cadres in these areas. 2. Arrangements for production have been adjusted to suit the promotion of cotton production. In these areas, a policy has been adopted which stresses giving first place to cotton production, and the purchase of grain by the state has been reduced. 3. A series of policies have been implemented. These are policies on cotton prices, grain and oil rations for peasants engaged in growing cotton, cotton for personal needs, chemical fertilizers and so on. At the same time, responsibility systems have been implemented. 4. Capital construction of irrigation works has been strengthened, and the irrigated land increased from 1.5 million mu to 4 million mu. 5. Scientific farming has been greatly encouraged.

CSO: 4007/75

BRIEFS

DRAFT ANIMALS--The work to raise draft animals throughout Shandong Province is newly developed. According to statistics compiled by the department concerned, the province owns 3,445,000 head of draft animals, a 10,000 head increase over the figure at the end of 1980. [SK020559 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Nov 81 SK]

COTTON PROCUREMENT--Jinan, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--Due to the adoption of a new system under which cotton growers can sell their cotton directly to the state, a new record in cotton procurement has been set in Shandong Province this year. Within only 40 days after the cotton harvest began, the province already overfulfilled this year's procurement target of 2.74 million dan. As of 16 October, 4.05 million dan of cotton had been sold to the state. According to departments concerned, the quantity of cotton sold to the state this year will exceed that of last year, which was also a year of bumper cotton harvest. [OW231015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0724 GMT 20 Oct 81 OW]

WHEAT SOWING--Taian Prefecture, Shandong Province, has completed autumn sowing. As of 14 October, the prefecture sowed some 3.42 million mu of wheat, overfulfilling the sowing plan by 1.5 percent. In addition, the prefecture filled seedlings in the gaps on some 970,000 mu of wheatfields. [SK190659 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Oct 81 SK]

CSO: 4007/75

BRIEFS

PREFECTURE COTTON--Urumqi, 2 Nov (XINHUA)--Kashi Prefecture, a major cotton-producing area in Xinjiang, has reaped a good cotton harvest from over 1.1 million mu of cottonfields this year. Total output may reach 600,000 dan, an increase of over 30 percent over the last year. As of mid-October, the prefecture had procured nearly 200,000 dan of cotton, an increase of 40 percent over the same period last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0059 GMT 2 Nov 81]

CSO: 4007/74

RURAL AREAS INCREASE PURCHASING POWER

OW010714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Hangzhou, November 1 (XINHUA)--The purchasing power of Zhejiang Province's 33 million peasants rose 14 percent between January and September of this year as compared with the same period of 1980. For the province's city dwellers, it only went up 6.7 percent, according to the provincial statistics bureau.

Consumer goods purchased by the peasants in Zhejiang in the first nine months this year amounted to 3,150 million yuan.

A good harvest is being reaped, and collectively-run rural industry and household sideline production have grown in the province this year. By late September, the peasants had sold more than 5,000 million yuan worth of farm and sideline products to the state or at country fair markets. This averaged around 1,000 yuan for each peasant family.

Purchases of sewing machines went up 22 percent, bycicles 37 percent, and wrist watches 52 percent.

A recent survey conducted on the purchasing power of 165 typical peasant families by the Zhejiang Supply and Marketing Cooperative indicated that each household will spend an average of 900 yuan in the coming winter and spring. The families average five members each. The list of commodities they intend to purchase includes 17 percent for building materials, hardware and electrical appliances. The rest will go for food, clothing and other daily necessities.

Improving living conditions has become an urgent matter in rural Zhejiang. A survey done recently on 274 typical agricultural production teams in the province shows that 281 families, or 11 percent of the total households investigated, are now building or preparing to build new houses. Last year, some 570,000 peasant families in the province built new houses.

CSO: 4020/25

BRIEFS

LACQUER TREES PLANTED--Some 200,000 lacquer trees were planted in Jiande County, Zhejiang, this year, bringing the current number of lacquer trees in the county to 2.6 times that in the last year. The county produced a total of more than 20,000 jin of raw lacquer this year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Nov 81]

PROCUREMENT CONFERENCE--The Zhejiang Provincial People's Government on 17 October held a telephone conference calling on all localities to strengthen their leadership over the procurement of agricultural and subsidiary products in order to insure the fulfillment of this year's procurement tasks. The conference was presided over by Vice Governor Chen Zuolin. Vice Governor Mou Haixiu spoke, noting that the total value of products procured in the first three quarters of 1981 reached 2.73 billion yuan, topping last year's same period by 100 million yuan. [OW231015 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 19 Oct 81 OW]

CSO: 4007/75

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CURRENT ROSIN OUTPUT FIGURES, PLANNED INCREASES REPORTED

Hong Kong CHING-CHI TAO-PAO [ECONOMIC REPORTER] in Chinese No 41, 14 Oct 81 p 10

[Article by Liu Xiangqi [0491 4161 7871] and Huang Zhenggen [7806 2973 2704]: "China's Rosin Production"]

[Excerpts] China's rosin production has expanded during the past several years. In 1980, rosin output reached an all-time high when more than 310,000 tons were produced for a 91 percent increase over 1965. Profits and tax revenues tendered from rosin production amounted to 100 million yuan annually.

Rosin is also one of China's exports. It enjoys a very high reputation in international markets and is readily sold in more than 50 countries and territories. In 1980, China's rosin and turpentine exports earned $106 million in foreign exhange, first place among forestry product exports. China's rosin output is second only to that of the United States, making it second in the world, but it holds first place in the world for export.

Rosin is an important raw material for the chemical industry

Rosin's economic value is very high and its uses broad. It is a major raw material that is indispensable for numerous industrial units that make soap, paper, paints, printing ink, synthetic rubber, machinery and power equipment, electronic components, plastics, pharmaceuticals, printing and dyeing materials, textiles, and military equipment.

Calculations made by the units concerned show that for each 10,000 tons of rosin, an output value of 600 million yuan of light industrial products will be affected. An annual output of 300,000 tons of rosin will directly or indirectly affect an output value of 18 billion yuan of light industrial goods. This shows the important role of rosin in the national economy.

China has abundant pine forest resources and area of production are widespread. The two provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi are the main production areas, and Hubei, Huban, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Fujian, Anhui, Zhejiang, Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang provinces also accounted for a certain proportion.

China has more than 250 rosin plants.

The key to increasing rosin output lies in increased tapping of pine resin. The state annually puts 120 million yuan of funds into resin tapped by communes and brigades. In addition, it provides help in many other ways. As a result, rural people's commune, production brigade, and commune member enthusiasm for tapping pine resin is very high.

Though China's rosin production has developed a great deal, it is still very far from catching up with the needs of the domestic and export markets. Currently total rosin output is only 310 tons, yet a minimum of 400,000 are needed annually, so annual output is able to satisfy only between 70 and 80 percent of demand. At the present time, the Ministry of Forestry is in process of actively planning and preparing the construction of pine resin forest bases, intending to build 2 million mu of wetland pine base forests annually in Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, and Hunan provinces or autonomous areas. After a period of effort, China's rosin production can be expected to show new development.

9432
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TITLE: "Studies on the Biology of *Dicrocoelium lanceatum* in Xinjiang Autonomous Region"

SOURCE: Beijing DONGWU XUEBAO [ACTA ZOOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese No 3, Sep 81 pp 265-273

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Xinjiang Autonomous Region is an endemic area of dicrocoeliosis. The main distributional quarter of the disease lies in the northern portion of the autonomous region. Our present communication based on the survey conducted in the autonomous region reports for the first time on the finding of the responsible molluscan and insect intermediaries of *Dicrocoelium lanceatum*.

[Continuation of DONGWU XUEBAO No 3, Sep 81 pp 265-273]

They are *Succinea snidgha* and *Formica lugubris*.

In Baiyanggou, in the Urumqi Xian, sheep were reared on a mountainous plateau from 1500 feet upward to the spruce-forest-belt at 2000-2800 feet high or even on grassy peaks towering up to 3000 feet high, devoid of any trees. It was on the middle-spruce-forest area we collected a number of land snails belonging to the species *Succinea snidgha* living among grasses attaching to stones near some flowing water. In this characteristic biotop the dominant species of ants, *Formica lugubris*, build their nests on the ground among shrubs or tree roots.

In the areas of the Baiyanggou the endemicity of dicrocoeliosis is considered not especially high and the numbers of sheep are not many. The rate of infection is about 73 percent, and the intensity of worm burden is about 30-420 per sheep. During July, in addition to *Succinea snidgha* there occurs another species of land snail, *Macrochlamys kasschstani*, 4189 of which were examined with negative results, while 6917 *Succinea snidgha* were examined with 6 positives. Of these six positives, only one snail contained mature daughter sporocysts and cercariae. Two snails contained mother sporocysts and three contained moderately matured daughter sporocysts. Ants collected from different altitudinal levels numbered up to 89,467 individuals. Only those collected from the middle belt of forested areas were found to be infected. Among 36,955 *Formica lugubris* examined, only 3 were found to contain the metacercarial cysts. For this species of ants, 10,391 larvae

[Continuation of DONGWU XUEBAO No 3, Sep 81 pp 265-273]

and popae were examined without finding metacercarial cysts. Our observations made on the structure of the larval *Dicrocoelium lanceatum* indicated that their morphology resembles closely that described by Neuhaus (1936), but the structure of the cercariae bears some significant variations to that as observed by the authors in Shanxi Province with regard to the granular content of the penetration glands.

Specimens collected from different places in Xinjiang Autonomous Region, as well as those from elsewhere, exhibited two forms of *Dicrocoelium lanceatum*, one with lancealate body form and slightly obliquely-placed testes with the shapes of testes and ovary being more-or-less round, and the other one with broad body form and distinctly obliquely-placed testes with the shapes of testes and ovary being lobate. They were tenttatively designated as two varieties, *Dicrocoelium lanceatum lanceatum* and *Dicrocoelium lanceatum platynosomum*.

9717
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TITLE: "Study of Some Problems in the Design and Application of Large-scale Internal Combustion Pump"

SOURCE: Beijing NONGYE JIXIE XUEBAO [TRANSACTIONS OF THE CHINESE SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY] in Chinese No 3, 25 Sep 81 pp 43-52

EXCERPTS FROM ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The internal combustion pump (ICP) has a higher theoretical heat efficiency, can use various kinds of solid fuel and has low pumping costs. So the use of ICP is in accordance with the national policy on energy sources. The ICP can be used for farm irrigation where the local conditions are suited for it.

The splashing of water drops seriously affects the efficiency of ICP. By theoretical analysis, the cause of splashing and the method for retraining have been found.

By using the method of multi-point, high-energy ignition, the detonation in the large-scale ICP can be controlled effectively, thus increasing the reliability of the pump.

[Continuation of NONGYE JIXIE XUEBAO No 3, 25 Sep 81 pp 43-52]

In this paper, the idea of "suspension pressure" is introduced as the important design parameter of the critical part of ICP--the air-removal spacer.

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TITLE: "Pulse Pump"

SOURCE: Beijing NONGYE JIXIE XUEBAO [TRANSACTIONS OF THE CHINESE SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY] in Chinese No 3, 25 Sep 81 pp 53-61

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is to suggest the theory of the pulse pump to introduce the experimental results of the models of the air-operated pulse pump and to estimate the perspective of the development of the pulse pump and its possible applications.

The pulse pump is a new type of pump in which the fluid successively flows out in one direction by means of the pulse effect in the uniflow pipe. The flow pattern is simple in this pump, so that the efficiency of the energy transformation will be higher and the head range obtained in the single stage may be wider as well. In this pump the flow is successive, so that the flow rate is higher without any danger of cavitation.

[Continuation of NONGYE JIXIE XUEBAO No 3, 25 Sep 81 pp 53-61]

We have investigated and made models of the air-operated pulse pump since 1976. The theory suggested has been basically proved by repeated tests and measurements.

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TITLE: "Fatigue Fracture Analysis and Improvement of Front Axle on Tractor Model 50"

SOURCE: Beijing NONGYE JIXIE XUEBAO [TRANSACTIONS OF THE CHINESE SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY] in Chinese No 3, 25 Sep 81 pp 15-20

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Tractor model 50 is one of the Chinese tractor models. Fatigue fracture of the front axle has often occurred in use. In order to improve design, an indoor simulating fatigue test was made on the basis of a drawn-up program for load spectrum. The life span of the new structure was compared with the old one. Testing results showed that the place and type of fatigue were the same as in practical use. Thus the test was precise and believable. The main cause of fatigue fracture was that the old cast steel welding structure often had faults and cracks. The life span of the new structure is 2.8 times more than the life span of the old one. This result is satisfactory for the users, and the metal consumption is the same. The new structure has less detail and is easier to manufacture with less processing. Therefore, the cost is decreased by 9 percent compared with the old one. The author suggests that the front axle of tractor model 50 may be replaced by the new steel-pipe structure with special cross section.

9717
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TITLE: "Chemical Detasseling Technique of High Yield Seed Preparation of Hybrid Rice"

SOURCE: Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGYE KEXUE [GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 5, 8 Sep 81 pp 5-9

ABSTRACT: The Cooperative Group, composed of the Research Institute of Rice of Guangdong Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Production Division of the Guangdong Provincial Overseas Chinese Farm Management Bureau, the State-operated Pingsha Overseas Chinese Farm, the Fanyu County Research Institute of Hybridization, and the Shunde County Lungjiao Commune, obtained expected results from the project of using chemical detasseling technique for high yield seed preparation of hybrid rice in late 1980, with the purity and the yield both surpassing the historical record in the province. Over areas varying from 1.09 to 140 mu, the yield was 68-146.5 jin/mu and the purity rate was over 90 percent. Factors affecting poor purity and low yield of the past are analyzed in terms of the advantages of the technique of chemical detasseling. Further improvements suggested in the paper include faster and better technique of spraying and reducing the density of the chemical. It is hoped that the yield may break the 200 jin/mu barrier in the future.

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TITLE: "Determination of White Leaf Withering Disease Resistance Spectrum of 21 Rice Resources Breeds"

SOURCE: Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGYE KEXUE [GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 5, 8 Sep 81 pp 16-17

ABSTRACT: Identification and assessment of the disease resistance spectrum of the resources breeds is the foundation for selective breeding of disease-resistant breeds of rice. In 1978, the authors recommended a group of broadspectrum disease resistant breeds and in 1980, using 4 groups of pathogens of the province of different degrees of toxicity, the disease resistant spectrum and the economic properties of 21 resources breeds were reexamined. All these belong to the broadspectrum antigen group and most have the resistant genes of Xa_4, Xa_5, or Xa_7, while a few have yet to be clarified. Evaluating from the compound viewpoint of disease resistance and economic properties, following the test, 12 of these breeds are highly recommended in the paper as good sources of resistance. A table is included listing the resistant reactions to the 4 groups of pathogens and major economic properties of all 21 rice breeds tested.

6248
CSO: 4009/88

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TITLE: "The Analysis of the Economical Characteristics of a Hybrid from Two Ecological Types of Carps"

SOURCE: Shanghai SHUICHAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF FISHERIES OF CHINA] in Chinese No 3, Sep 81 pp 187-198

EXCERPTS FROM ENGLISH ABSTRACT: *Cyprins carpio yuanjian* Wu et al. is a local type of *Cyprinus carpio rubrofuscus* Lacépède. It lives in rivers and lakes on the plateau of the subtropical region. The Red Purse Carp is a variety of the common carp, living in the still waters of the mountainous areas in the basins of the middle and lower parts of the Changjiang River. It is also a district variety. In 1974, the two types of carps, the Yuangjiang Carp (male) and the Red Purse Carp (female) were artificially crossed and their F_1 hybrids display marked heterosis.

The F_1 hybrids show that the ratio of body length to body depth is from 2.35 to 2.55, higher than that of their parents. Individual hybrids can grow to an average

[Continuation of SHUICHAN XUEBAO No 3, Sep 81 pp 187-198]

size of about 1000 g within one year (under the condition of polyculture in a density of 30-60 individuals per mu). The growth rate of the hybrid is much higher than that of the Red Purse Carp (52.3 percent), that of the Yuanjiang Carp (28.05 percent) and that of the wild carp in the Changjiang River (45.5 percent). It shows that the difference between the hybrids and their parents is highly significant ($P < 0.001$); the fish flesh percentage of the yearling is 77.8 percent on the average, the fat content in the muscles is 3.68 percent, the protein content is 18.37 percent. The adults of the hybrids are easily harvested. They also possess many other economical importances, such as high survival rate, disease resistance and high fertility.

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TITLE: "A Study on the Detection of Mutation Causes from Canned Fish"

SOURCE: Shanghai SHUICHAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF FISHERIES OF CHINA] in Chinese No 3, Sep 81 pp 229-234

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Five different kinds of canned fish were tested on petri plates with two specially-constructed mutants of *Salmonella typhimurium*--TA98 and TA100 (Ames Test). Mutagenic activity was detected in the smoked fish of the five samples. It showed that this processed fish contained base-pair substitution mutagens which required metabolic activation.

The smoked fish which was clearly positive in the test should be considered as causing potential human health hazards, and should be thoroughly tested in animal systems. These studies have shown that the smoked fish might possible present traces of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

9717
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Plant Protection

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TITLE: "A Preliminary Study of the Barley Yellow Mosaic Disease in Yangzhou District"

SOURCE: Tianjin ZHIWU BAOHU XUEBAO [ACTA PHYTOPHYLACTICA SINICA] in Chinese No 3, Sep 81 pp 153-157

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Since 1974, a new barley disease, barley yellow mosaic, has been noticed in the Yangzhou District following the cultivation of Early Mature No 3. According to the experiments carried out during 1975~1979, it was revealed that this disease was distributed by the diseased roots and infested soil, but no seed transmission occurred. The infectivity of the infected soil was the highest at a layer of 5~10 cm below the soil surface. The optimum soil temperature for the infection of the autumnal barley seedlings was at 9.0 ~ 16.1 °C. Certain environmental factors influencing the disease development were studied. It was suggested that adequate postponement of seeding time, a rational system of crop rotation and reasonable application of fertilizer might effectively control the disease.

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TITLE: "Forecasting the Occurrence of Pink Bollworm by Using Gossyplure Attractant"

SOURCE: Tianjin ZHIWU BAOHU XUEBAO [ACTA PHYTOPHYLACTICA SINICA] in Chinese No 3, Sep 81 pp 171-177

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: According to the results of tests conducted in Shaoshan, Zhejiang, during 1975-1980, it is found that forecasts of the occurrence of pink bollworm male adults by the use of Gossyplure attractant are better than those using conventional methods.

The relationship between the amount of pink bollworm adults, the precipitation and the percentage of damaged green bolls may be described as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = 46.843 + 0.0176X_1 - 0.1235X_2$$

Here X_1 is the number of pink bollworm moths; X_2 is the precipitation; and Y is the

[Continuation of ZHIWU BAOHU XUEBAO No 3, Sep 81 pp 171-177]

percentage of damaged green bolls, which is graded at three scales: severe (Y > 50 percent; medium (Y = 35-50 percent) and slight (Y < 35 percent).

The following measures regarding the control index in terms of the total amount of moths per pot are confirmed by tests to be advisable: Insecticides should be sprayed in the cotton storehouse or on the cotton stalk piles when the overwintering generation moths reach 300, and this should be prepeated thereafter every 7 days until the end of the first-generation moths' emergence. Insecticides should also be sprayed when the second generation moths reach 150, 400 and 700 moths, and when the third generation moths reach 100, 250 and 400. Spraying in accordance with the levels of male moths may thus bring about more effective results with less expense.

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TITLE: "Studies of Sclerotinial Rot of Soybeans"

SOURCE: Tianjin ZHIWU BINGLI XUEBAO [ACTA PHYTOPATHOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese No 3, Sep 81 pp 19-24

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Sclerotinial rot is an important disease in the soybean production areas of the northern part of China. Recently, it caused great losses due to several epidemics. The host range of soybean sclerotinial rot is very wide. According to survey and inoculation tests, there are 85 species of host plants, which belong to Leguminoceae, Compositae, Cruciferae, Chenopodiaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Liliaceae, Amaranthaceae, Umbelliferae, Solanaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Plantagiaceae, Polygonaceae, Portulacaceae, Moraceae, Gramineae, Papaveraceae, Malvaceae, Convolvulaceae, Rosaceae, Labiatae, etc. Among these hosts, 38 species have been reported previously as hosts of sclerotinial rot of Chinese rape, and the other 47 species are new host plants of this fungus in China. Among them, 25 species were found in natural infection while the remainder were induced artificially.

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TITLE: "Preliminary Study on the Factors of Horizontal Resistance of Eight Inbred Lines of Corn to *Helminthosporium maydis*"

SOURCE: Tianjin ZHIWU BINGLI XUEBAO [ACTA PHYTOPATHOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese No 3, Sep 81 pp 43-48

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Eight inbred lines of field corn (*Zea mays*) differed in reaction to *Helminthosporium maydis* race 0 in the field plot tests. The factors

[Continuation of ZHIWU BINGLI XUEBAO No 3, Sep 81 pp 43-48]

correlated with gross reaction to this fungal race were mainly number and size of lesions, and quantity of sporulation on each lesion. None of these factors, however, was correlated with the degree of resistance to this fungus by these lines in the field. But a combined effect of these three factors (i.e., number and size of lesions and quantity of sporulation) showed significant correlation with the degree of susceptibility of the lines.

The results lead to the speculation that the resistance of field corn inbreeds in China to *Helminthosporium maydis* is most likely horizontal in nature.

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